

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## NEW ORLEANS INQUIRY OFF

The case against the packers at New Orleans which was being investigated by the Federal Grand Jury has been abandoned by the Government.

## ROCHAMBEAU VISITS YARDS

Count and Countess Rochambeau, the distinguished French visitors, were in Chicago Saturday and Sunday. The entire party visited the stockyards.

## NEW USES FOR HULLS.

A company has been organized at Niagara Falls for the purpose of using cottonseed hulls in the manufacture of paper. They are said to produce a high-grade paper of great strength and fine finish.

## HOWARD'S WESTERN TRIP

It is understood that J. A. Howard, general branch manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., has recently returned to his New York office after an extensive trip to the Northwest, far West and South. He has been enlarging present plants and establishing points of distribution.

## GRASSERS COMING IN

Kansas City reports large receipts of grassers this week. They average better in weight this week than they did last, and will finish out better. They have brought very good prices, but a decline is looked for very shortly, particularly if the receipts continue heavy. This is quite likely, as shippers are anxious to take advantage of present prices and are hurrying to market.

## S. & S. WIN AGAIN.

Advices from Jefferson City, Mo., say: The supreme court en banc, in the suit against the packers, set aside the order of ouster issued against the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and suspended the case of that company so that it might comply with the State corporation laws. The company will now plead in the regular way, and the question of ouster and fine will be determined later by the court.

## OUR EXPORT TRADE INCREASING

Exports of manufactures show a decided improvement in the record of foreign commerce of the United States for the first ten months of the present fiscal year. The report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the detailed exports from the United States by articles during the month of April and during the ten months ending with April shows a marked improvement in the record of manufactures exported.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY IN SIAM

Consul-General Hamilton King, of Bangkok, informs the Department, April 5, 1902, that in view of the many inquiries received in regard to commercial matters, a library of American business catalogues, trade journals and periodicals has been established at the United States Consulate-General in that city, and that a standing advertisement to that effect appears in all the local papers. The Consul-General would be pleased to receive, for the use of the library, catalogues and other publications pertaining to American trade.

## ABOLISH SLAUGHTER TESTS

A sentiment favoring abolition of compulsory slaughter tests at fat stock shows pervades breeding circles. In seeking a consensus of opinion this conclusion was arrived at without difficulty, and as breeders warmly advocate a change in existing rules the management of the International and other livestock shows are likely to alter their rules to conform to this desire. At the same time breeders favor the offering of inducements to exhibitors of fat cattle to subject their exhibits to the slaughter test. Such a rule would leave the slaughter optional with the owner.

At the International exposition last fall the claim was made that prize steers would have commanded a much higher price on the hoof than on the hooks.

Another prevailing sentiment among the breeders who attended the executive session of the International Livestock Exposition recently was that the premiums for fat steers should be increased not only at the big Chicago show but at State and county fairs, and steps will be taken to bring this about.—Chicago Livestock World.

## RANGE HERD NOT SOLD

A cattle deal involving \$188,750 has just been consummated whereby Patrick Burns, of Calgary, N. W. T., becomes the possessor of the beef cattle of the Conrad Circle Co., and the Conrad Harris Cattle Co.'s beef crop in Canada for the season, from four years old upward. The beef cattle sold include only those across the Canadian line. The cattle will be killed by Burns and stored in his refrigerators at Calgary for shipment all over the Canadian northwest, while a large number will be shipped alive to Liverpool for the English market.

## FERTILIZER TRANSFERS

Dispatches from Montgomery, Ala., say: Transfer of the property of the Montgomery Fertilizer Company, the Alabama Fertilizer Company, of this city, the Mobile Phosphate and Chemical Company, of Mobile; the Opelika, and the Pacific Chemical Company, of Dothan, to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, was accomplished a few days ago. The property was received for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company by Fred. S. Ball, the company's attorney in Montgomery; E. Thomas Orgain, auditor for the company, and by Dr. Hoffman and P. C. Hequembourg, two of the company's experts.

## THE ARGENTINE MEAT TRADE

In a telegram from Buenos Ayres it is stated that the Minister of Agriculture says that foot-and-mouth disease has been non-existent in Argentina for many months. In the course of the past six months 630,000 cattle and 1,000,000 sheep have been brought into Buenos Ayres for the consumption of the population without a single case of disease having been detected. During the same period Argentina exported to South Africa and Brazil more than 120,000 cattle and 28,000 sheep, without the occurrence of any epizootic disease. The refrigerating establishments prepared in the same six months about half a million cattle and 2,500,000 sheep, which were all minutely inspected and found to be healthy. It is calculated that farmers have more than 5,000,000 young cattle ready for exportation.

**WALDEN RE-ELECTED**

At the annual election of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange the following officers were elected: President, G. M. Walden; vice-president, H. S. Boice; directors—F. G. Robinson, W. E. Curtiss, W. B. Wallwork; committee on appeals—G. O. Keck, William Epperson, G. W. Stockwell, J. B. Titaworth, J. I. Standish; committee on arbitration—L. O. Nutter, W. A. Rogers, R. H. Duke, C. G. Bridgeford, G. W. Campbell; committee on investigation and prosecution—J. C. McCoy, R. T. Dunlap, J. T. Stagner, F. R. Stoller, W. L. Yost. Mr. Walden has been president of the exchange for two years. R. P. Woodbury will be re-elected secretary.

**EXPORTATION OF RAWHIDES**

The exportation of rawhides from Mexico to the United States and France has caused the stock of leather on hand for local consumption to diminish to such an extent that dealers in leather in the Republic have experienced great difficulty in supplying a sufficient quantity to meet the home consumption. The price of this article has, therefore, rapidly risen in the markets of Mexico, Guadalajara, Mazatlan, Chihuahua and Tampico. The manufacturers of harness and other leather goods are complaining of the scarcity and high price of hides, which they claim is caused by the increased exportation to the United States and Europe of this useful product.

**PACKING HOUSE AT CHIHUAHUA**

A recent development in the livestock industry of the Republic of Mexico is the establishment at Chihuahua of a large packing establishment where meats and beef extracts will be prepared for the market. The packing houses of Chicago and Kansas City draw large supplies of their cattle from Mexico, but with the successful initiation of this new industry cattle owners will find a home market for their supplies. The freight and tariff conditions of the country operate so as to give the native packing house a practical monopoly within the limits of the Republic, and an agency is also being established in London for the purpose of doing a foreign business.

**PRAYER DENIED**

The prayer in the suit of F. C. Bowditch, trustee of the John P. Squire & Co., corporation, against Walter L. Hill, the son-in-law of the late John P. Squire, for a reconveyance to the plaintiff of real estate and pork product business at Peabody, Mass., has been denied by Judge Richardson in the superior court. The reconveyance was asked for upon the ground that the property and business was a branch of the corporation's business, and had been conveyed by the old firm, consisting of John P. Squire and his two sons, to the defendant in 1891, for convenience, but had since been carried on as a part of the concern's business. The defendant denied this, and claimed that the business was a gift to him, and that it has been carried on by him as his own business, independent of the corporation.

**TESTING FERTILIZERS**

At the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station the chemists are engaged in making tests of commercial fertilizers. The law requires each maker of a fertilizer doing business in the State to send to the station a sample of each grade manufactured. The station does not depend upon these samples, except in a few cases. Its agents go into the market and buy a sample of each kind on sale. The tests are largely adapted to show the amount of nitrogenous elements in the compounds examined. These are usually the least in quantity, because they are costliest. On the other hand, phosphoric acid, which is the least expensive, is usually found in liberal quantities.

**FORT WORTH EXCHANGE.**

The Fort Worth Livestock Exchange, which applied for and received letters of incorporation a short time ago, is in process of perfecting organization. There are five directors, elected by the stockholders, as follows: W. B. King, V. S. Wardlaw, R. H. McNatt, J. D. Farmer and W. D. Davis. The following officers were also elected by the stockholders: President, W. B. King; vice-president, R. H. McNatt; secretary, O. W. Mathews; treasurer, V. S. Wardlaw.

The by-laws are now under discussion, and will be adopted as soon as the articles have been shaped up satisfactorily.

The membership includes the stock yards company, commission houses, packing companies and others.

**DISINFECTION OF HIDES**

On April 29, 1902, O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dispatched a department order to the collector of customs of New York touching the disinfection of hides of neat cattle invoiced for shipment to the United States from Nicaragua. The text of the communication is as follows: "Information having

been received through the Secretary of State and Secretary of Agriculture that contagious cattle diseases do not exist at present in Nicaragua, the department's instructions of Dec. 7, 1901 (T. D. 23392), requiring the disinfection of the hides of neat cattle invoiced for shipment to the United States from the consular district of San Juan del Norte, are hereby withdrawn."

**WANT HIGH MEAT**

The cottonseed oil men of Texas in session at Galveston have decided that in future they will limit the seed they buy to Texas, and will not invade Mississippi and Alabama, as they did last year, which was the cause of the great unsettlement in the cottonseed world. A resolution was adopted deprecating "any act of Congress that may tend to reduce the price of cattle and hogs," and alleging that the present high price of meats is due "to a shortage in seed products."

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas, the livestock industry is an important factor in a very large portion of the United States, and is closely allied with the oil mill business in its past and future development, be it

Resolved, that the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, now assembled in convention at Galveston, Tex., deprecates any act of Congress that may tend to reduce the price of cattle and hogs.

Resolved, further, that the present prices of beef and hogs is due to a shortage in seed products. This shortage is a direct result of an almost complete failure of such feed crops as are usually relied upon to produce for market both beef and hogs.

These are the new officers: E. H. Bailey, of Paris, president; F. W. Badin, of Tyler, vice president; Robert Gibson, of Dallas, secretary; R. K. Erwin, of Waxahachie, treasurer.

During the convention \$132,000 was subscribed toward the formation of an insurance company.

**DANGER OF RANGE CONGESTION**

The movement of Texas cattle through Sioux City during the past week has been the heaviest of any week in the history of the yards, some 10,350 head being received and sent out. The preceding week 4,400 of this class of cattle were at the yards. It is thought by well-posted cattlemen who are familiar with the ranges of North and South Dakota that such a heavy shipment as has been made to the Dakotas this spring will, if continued for any length of time, be the ruination of this the best range left in the United States. With the cattle from Kansas and Missouri, the greater part of which are still on the ranges, and the thousands that are going to this same section this spring, the range will become overcrowded and the same conditions will exist as in Texas, whence it is necessary to move these cattle because of feed shortage.

A number of western states are now experimenting with different kinds of grasses to reseed the ranges, but they are not much further advanced on this subject than when it

was first talked of. At a recent meeting of the cattlemen of Nebraska, held at Crawford, this subject was discussed at length, and a number of papers were read by professors of experimental stations. It was their opinion that grasses which would thrive and do well in the eastern part of the State would not do for the western part, and they have made application for \$5,000 to pay the expense of finding out what grasses will grow and do the best in the western half, the range section of the state.

There has been more or less agitation of reseeding the ranges of South Dakota, but conditions were so favorable there last year that the talk has died out. No one as yet has found out just what kind of grass will do the best on this range. On account of the peculiar kind of soil and climate the only kind of grass that has withstood the conditions of this section is the buffalo grass, on which the cattle thrive and grow fat. But it is contended that seed from this particular kind of grass is not obtainable.

## CAUSES FOR HIGH BEEF AND STEERS

General Manager Kansas City Stock Yards.

So many elements enter into the cost of a carcass of beef that it is difficult to answer satisfactorily, in the limited space available in a newspaper article, the question, "Are beef prices higher than conditions warrant?" This is the question which is at the bottom of all the agitation concerning an alleged "beef trust." All agree that beef prices are high. The only question which concerns the consumer now is, "Are they higher than the cost of producing beef cattle warrant?"

Those who know anything at all about the livestock industry of the country know that conditions as affecting this industry are not normal, nor have they been for a year past. More than a year ago the West and Southwest, the sections depended upon for the principal supply of cattle, began to feel the effects of the drouth. Cattlemen began to realize that the grass was not making its usual growth, and that their supply of stock-water was running low. A few weeks later conditions were infinitely worse. The corn was yellow, withered, stunted, devoid of ears; pastures were brown and parched; creeks and ponds were dry. Without pasture or water, and with the prospect of a failure of his corn crop staring him in the face, the cattleman began to ship his cattle to market, regardless of their condition. Those that were on feed were hastily finished off and marketed. Stock cattle were forced on the market and sold at a sacrifice, much of this class going to sections of the country remote from this market, perhaps never to return. When fall came many feeders found themselves short of feed, with prices soaring skyward. Rather than take chances on buying feeding and 70-cent corn, they temporarily suspended feeding operations and were content to husband the proceeds of a magnificent wheat crop which matured before the drouth could blight it.

### Effect of Drouth Cattle

The effect of this movement of drouth cattle is readily seen by examining the figures showing the shipment of stockers and feeders last summer and the summer previous. During July, August, September, October and November of 1901 2,426 cars of stockers and feeders were shipped from this market to points in Kansas, against 5,376 cars during the corresponding period of 1900. During these same five months of last year 1,814 cars were shipped to Missouri points, against 4,053 cars in 1900. This is a decrease of 54.87 per cent. in the number of cars shipped to Kansas and of 55.24 per cent. in the number sent to Missouri. In the meantime the receipts of this class of cattle were abnormally heavy, but they went to the ranges of Montana, the Dakotas, to Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and to the Central States as far east as Ohio. This, very evidently, decreased the supply of cattle for feeding purposes in Missouri and Kansas, and, in consequence, decreased the supply of fat cattle at this market the past two or three months. It is possible that, attracted by high prices, a good number of these cattle will find their way back to the Kansas City market this summer, but a large proportion of them are gone beyond recall.

### Percentage of High and Low Grades

The relative percentage of high-priced, medium priced and low-priced beeves received at this market depends very largely upon such conditions as the season of the year, the conditions which have prevailed during the year previous and the condition of the market. Under ordinary conditions probably 60 per cent. of the beeves sold here may be classed as medium-priced. Of the remaining 40 per cent., perhaps 15 per cent. may be classed as high-priced and 25 per cent. as low-priced. During the fall and winter the percentage of high-priced beeves is larger than during the spring and summer. From November to June cattle are on full feed, and the beef produced is of a higher quality than that of the grassers which are received from the latter part of June to the beginning of winter.

This can be better illustrated by taking some examples from the actual receipts of the yard. During a representative day in December of last year the range of prices of beef cattle was from \$4 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. live weight. Of the cattle sold, 65 per cent. brought between \$5 and \$6; 15 per cent. sold for above \$6 and 20 per cent. for less than \$5. One day this week the range of prices was from \$4.75 to \$7.60 for the same grade of beeves. Of the cattle sold on that day upwards of 40 per cent. were sold above \$7, while fewer than 2 per cent. sold under \$5.50. Right now the percentage of high-priced cattle compared with the total number is abnormally high. This is due to the prevailing high prices, which have brought to market corn-fed cattle which have been held back in anticipation of an advance in prices. A great many "warm-over" beeves—that is, of those which have been run on grass a while and then hurriedly finished off on feed—are being rushed to market now because of the high prices which are being paid for all kinds of cattle fit for slaughtering.

### Practically All of the Beef

Practically all of the beef cattle received at the Kansas City market are slaughtered here.

There are located in the city seven packing concerns which have an aggregate daily capacity of 12,000 cattle. There are located here also commission buyers for a dozen independent Eastern abattoir and export concerns who buy more or less regularly, taking, as a rule, the choicest beeves. Cattle are bought upon bidding, the buyers being in open competition with each other. The spirited rivalry shown by buyers for different packing concerns for the possession of choice lots of cattle would appear to give the lie to the assertion that the packers have an understanding by which they are bound not to bid against each other in the purchase of livestock. Payment is made by check at the offices of the packing companies in the exchange building—where the commission men are all located—immediately upon the completion of the sale and the weighing of the cattle.

### Where the Beeves Come From

The bulk of the cattle receipts at Kansas City come from the States of Missouri, Kan-

sas and Texas—perhaps 75 per cent of them. The remainder come from Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Colorado, with a few from other States. As stated above, the bulk of the beef cattle received are slaughtered here. Last year 58.4 per cent. of the total number of cattle received at this market—beeves, cows and stockers and feeders included—were slaughtered in local abattoirs. The beeves that were shipped went mostly to the Atlantic seaboard for either slaughter or export.

The supply of beef cattle at this market will, for reasons explained above, be short for some months to come. Cattle on feed are now pretty well cleaned up. It will be two or three weeks before any considerable number of grassers will be on the market. In the meantime those lots of cattle which have been held back for high prices will be marketed, together with a great many that have been run on grass awhile and finished off with a little feed. Many feeders are now breaking up oil cake on the grass and getting excellent results. By that method of feeding flesh is put on rapidly and at less expense than when cattle are fed in the dry lot. When the movement of grass cattle from the Southwest does set in, it is probable that the number marketed will not fall much short of previous years. In the meantime there will be a decrease of 25 to 40 per cent. The supply next fall and winter will depend altogether upon the corn crop this season. If this crop is good, the supply of cornfed cattle will not be much short of the normal by the opening of 1903. If the corn crop is a failure there will be a greater scarcity of fed cattle than there has been the past few months.

### When Grass Beef Comes

The run of grassers will begin between June 20 and July 1. The excess of rain the past few weeks has caused the grass to attain a rank growth which is not conducive to putting on flesh. For this reason grassers, which promised a month ago to start in two weeks earlier than usual, will be slow in coming.

The beef carcass must of necessity be more expensive than it has been at the same season of previous years. Everything that enters into the production of beef is higher. During the early spring good feeders were sold on this market at \$5.25 a hundred. The same class of feeders sell at normal seasons for \$4.25 a hundred lbs. live weight. Corn, which ordinarily can be had for 25 to 40 cents a bushel has sold at from 60 to 75 cents a bushel this year, according to the locality. Cottonseed meal, which usually sells at \$15 to \$18 a ton, has sold for \$25. Cottonseed hulls are more than double the price they commanded a year or two ago. Hay of all kinds has been 100 per cent. higher than ordinary. Under such conditions the beef carcass must necessarily be higher if those who feed the cattle and those who slaughter them are to be paid for their labor.

### The Present Beef Agitation.

The present agitation in regard to meat prices has undoubtedly decreased the consumption of meats, and consequently decreased the demand. A decrease in demand necessarily operates to depress prices. In the first stages of the agitation of the "beef



trust" question the effect was more noticeable than at present.

### The Real Price Regulator

The price of the carcass of beef is always regulated by the cost of the animal on foot. A thorough and painstaking investigation made by government officials in this city in 1893, in which the prices of beef cattle on this market for a year were compared, day by day, with the selling prices of beef carcasses as shown by the books of the local packing houses, revealed the fact that the one went up and down with the other. An advance in the price of cattle on foot was followed closely by an advance in the selling price of the carcass. A decline in the price paid for beef cattle was quickly followed by a decline in the selling price of the carcass. I do not believe that the prices at which carcasses are sold by local slaughterers are higher than the prices paid for the respective grades of cattle from which the carcasses are taken justify. I believe that, on the contrary, packers have actually lost money since the "beef trust" agitation began, because they did not want to give color to the absurd stories of extortionate prices published in the daily press by advancing the prices of carcasses when they were justified by the prices paid for cattle in doing so.

### NEW MEXICO CENSUS

The farms of New Mexico, June 1, 1900, numbered 12,311 and had a value of \$20,898,814, of which amount \$3,565,105, or 17.1 per cent., represents the value of the buildings, and \$17,823,709, or 82.9 per cent., the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$1,151,610, and of livestock, \$31,727,400. These values, added to that of farms, give \$53,767,824, the "total value of farm property."

The number of animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values was as follows: Calves (under 1) 188,762, value \$1,989,648; steers (1 and under 2), 89,367, value \$1,492,875; steers (2 and under 3), 32,867, value \$720,012; steers (3 and over) 19,646, value \$547,876; bulls (1 and over) 27,532, value \$1,097,114; lambs (under 1) 1,565,744, value \$2,370,563; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 482,867, value \$1,444,135; swine (all ages) 20,426, value \$81,644.

The value of the animals sold and slaughtered in 1899 constitutes 47.7 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of the total number of farms in the territory reporting livestock, 3,962, or 34.0 per cent., report animals slaughtered, the average value per farm being \$152.78. Sales of live animals were reported by 2,991 farmers, or 25.6 per cent. of the total number, the average receipts per farm being \$1,250.64. In obtaining these reports, the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farm operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year.

The Burt Manufacturing Company of Akron, O., have recently made important shipments of their Cross Oil Filters and Burt Exhaust Heads to London, England; Geneva, Switzerland; Stockholm, Sweden; Melbourne, Australia, and Pirae, Greece.

## A BEEF TEST SUPPRESSED

The Pittsburg, Pa., "Daily Livestock Journal" is the official organ of the Pittsburg Central Stockyards. In a recent issue it adverted to the sensational nonsense about meat appearing in the lay press and said:

The New York Herald, which recently flopped over into the field of sensational journalism known as "yellow," and is already leading the procession of calamity hunters, has caused considerable surprise among its readers because of its unwarranted attack on the leaders of the beef industry. An independent slaughterer in New York said: "I would not have been surprised if some of the papers that have made a reputation for being sensational were to make capital out of the advance in meat, but I certainly did think the Herald would have more sense. Our firm has ceased slaughtering because stock is costing so much that we can't get back our money out of the meat and by-products. To say that a trust is controlling prices of livestock is nonsense, and if the Herald doesn't know it, then the Herald has become dense as well as yellow. Why doesn't the Herald solve the question by a practical test? Why don't they send a reporter out West to buy cattle direct from the farmers, have the cattle killed, sell the hides, fat, blood, bones, etc., and then see what profit will be made on the meat?"

Were the Herald to follow the suggestion it would be interesting to report the result. The probabilities are, however, that if the test were made it would be in secret, and the result would not be made public, because it would put such a hole in the Herald's "sensation" that it would fall flat and circulation would probably take a spin downward. Apropos of the above, an Indiana paper in a published dispatch from Fowler, in that state, furnishes the main facts for the following:

Col. Templeton, who is feeding more cattle than any other one person in Indiana, sold two head of cattle to a "tramp" shipper at 7c., weighed on the farm.

The purchaser was a reporter testing the relative prices of beefs alive and the wholesale cost of carcass meat killed from them.

One of the steers weighed 1,200 lbs. on the hoof; the other 1,300 lbs., or 2,500 lbs. for both. At 7c. per lb., live weight, they cost the newspaper man \$175 at the livestock farm.

Next he sought a place in which to kill them, and some one tips him that New York is the best place, so long as he wants to sell the meat in New York. So he ships them to New York at a cost of 40c. a hundred, adding \$10 to the cost, making the total cost of the cattle in New York \$185.

He finds himself in New York City with his cattle, and has them killed and dressed at one of the big independent city dressed beef abattoirs, never at any stage of the game allowing the alleged "beef trust" to shadow him or get their fingers on the job.

The slaughterer pays him the market price for the hides, which brings in \$15, and that's a high estimate. The fat brings \$8 and the other offal \$4. He gets altogether \$27 for the hides, fat, etc., bringing the cost of the cattle down to \$158 from \$185.

After disposing of the above at big prices for such things he finds that his two steers weighing 2,500 lbs., liveweight, and costing him \$185 on the hoof, yielded him 1,400 lbs. of carcass beef after the animal heat was out of it. This dead meat cost him, net, \$158. The slaughterer charged him nothing for killing the cattle, taking the tongues, tails (switches), livers, hearts and some other "wastes" for his trouble.

The reporter then sat down and figured out how much 1,400 lbs. of fresh carcass beef was worth per pound at \$158 net for the lot. He ran the pounds through the money in a little example in division and found it to be 11 2-7c. per pound.

It just then struck him that he hadn't yet sold the meat. His mind was jogged by the inquiry of the abattoir man, who asked him whether he wished to let the carcass remain in the plant's refrigerator or have some one else sell it. The point was settled by hauling the stuff over to the cooler of a well-known West Washington market beef commission house, where the usual commission of 40c. per 100 lbs. was paid to sell it. The selling instructions were: "It is good beef. Get the very highest price you can for it in the present market." The commission on 1,400 lbs. of dressed beef at 40c. per 100 lbs. footed up to \$5.60 for the lot. That made the carcass stuff cost the reporter \$163.60 net, or about 11 5-6c. per pound.

It was sold. The best possible price obtained was 11c. per lb. average. This was 1-4c. above the market, but it was obtained by cutting the carcass—selling the chucks to one, the hinds to another and the prime beef ribs to other customers.

The experimenting reporter then sat down to balance his account and figure his profits, and this is the way it came out:

Two beefs, alive at farm at 7c. lb.	
for 2,500 lbs.	\$175.00
Two beefs, alive, cost of transportation to New York City, at 40c. per 100 lbs.	10.00
Two beefs, cost of slaughter paid for with et ceteras	0.00
Two beefs, cost of selling 1,400 lbs. at 40c. per 100 com.	5.60

Total cost of two beefs shipped, killed and sold.	\$190.60
Credited by:	
Sale of offal, hides, fat, etc.	\$27
1,400 lbs. carcass meat, 11c. lb.	\$154
	\$181.00

A net loss of ..... \$9.60  
"When" said the reporter, staring at the puncture in his editor's test beat.

The result of the test is not printed, but the next day the paper howls as loud as ever under the heading: "Beef Trust Controls Cattle—Makes Money on Both the Cattle and Beef."

If every paper would make similar tests and publish the facts they would do more good and less harm than they are now doing.

### PORK PACKING

Special reports show that the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to June 4—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	1,695,000	1,635,000
Kansas City	510,000	955,000
Omaha	565,000	620,000
St. Louis	282,000	400,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	414,000	464,000
Indianapolis	240,000	275,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	38,000	76,000
Cudahy, Wis.	72,000	97,000
Cincinnati	107,000	140,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	101,000	125,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	93,500	111,000
Sioux City, Iowa	225,000	201,000
St. Paul, Minn.	152,000	145,000
Louisville, Ky.	63,000	84,000
Cleveland, O.	100,000	108,000
Detroit, Mich.	65,000	65,000
Wichita, Kan.	27,000	78,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	60,000	67,000
Bloomington, Ill.	20,700	27,200
Marshalltown, Iowa	18,000	26,000
Above and all other	5,080,000	6,015,000
	—Price Current.	



# PRINCIPLE OF NUTRITION AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS

By. W. O. ATWATER, Ph.D.

Special Expert in Charge of Nutrition Investigations by the United States Office of Experiment Stations.

(Continued from May 31)

Meats lose weight in cooking. A small part of this is due to escape of meat juices and fat, but the chief part of the material lost is simply water. The nutritive value of a meat soup depends upon the substances which are dissolved out of the meat, bones and gristle by the water. In ordinary meat broth these consist almost wholly of extractives and salts, which are very agreeable and often most useful as stimulants, but have little or no value as actual nutriment, since they neither build tissue nor yield energy. The principles which underlie the cooking of fish are essentially the same as with meats.

In many vegetables the valuable carbohydrates, chiefly microscopic starch grains, are contained in tiny cells with thick walls on which the digestive juices have little effect. The heat of cooking, especially with the aid of water, ruptures these walls and also makes the starch more soluble. The heat also caramelizes a portion of the carbohydrates and produces agreeable flavors in this and other ways.

In breads, cakes, pastry and other foods prepared from flour, the aim is to make a palatable and lighter porous substance more easily broken up in the alimentary canal than the raw materials could be. Sometimes this is accomplished simply by means of water and heat. The heat changes part of the water in the dough into steam, which, in trying to escape, forces the particles of dough apart. The protein (gluten) of the flour stiffens about the tiny bubbles thus formed and the mass remains porous even after the steam has escaped. More often, however, other things are used to "raise" the dough—such as yeast and baking powder. The baking powder gives off the gas carbon dioxide and the yeast causes fermentation in the dough by which carbon dioxide is produced. This acts as the steam does, only much more powerfully. When beaten eggs are used, the albumen incloses air in bubbles which expand, and the walls stiffen with the heat and thus render the food porous.

Scrupulous neatness should always be observed in keeping, handling and serving food. If ever cleanliness is desirable, it must be in the things we eat, and every care should be taken to insure it for the sake of health as well as of decency. Cleanliness in this connection means not only absence of visible dirt, but freedom from undesirable bacteria and other minute organisms, and from worms and other parasites. If food, raw or cooked, is kept in dirty places, peddled from dirty carts, prepared in dirty rooms and in dirty dishes, or exposed to foul air, disease germs and other offensive and dangerous substances can easily get in.

Food and drink may, in fact, be very dangerous purveyors of disease. The bacteria of typhoid fever sometimes find their way into drinking water, and those of typhoid and scarlet fevers and diphtheria into milk,

and bring sickness and death to large numbers of people. Oysters which are taken from the salt water where they grow and "floated" for a short time in brackish water near the mouth of a stream, have been known to be infected by typhoid fever germs brought into the stream by the sewage from houses where the dejections from patients had been thrown into the drains. Celery or lettuce grown in soil containing typhoid germs has been thought to convey this disease.

Food materials may also contain parasites, like tapeworms in beef, pork, and mutton, and trichinae in pork, which are often injurious and sometimes deadly in their effect. This danger is not confined to animal foods. Vegetables and fruits may become contaminated with eggs of numerous parasites from the fertilizers applied to them. Raw fruits and vegetables should always be very thoroughly washed before serving if there is any doubt as to their cleanliness. If the food is sufficiently heated in cooking, all organisms are killed.

Sometimes food undergoes decomposition in which injurious chemical compounds, so-called ptomaines, are formed. Poisoning by cheese, ice cream, preserved fish, canned meats and the like has been caused in this way. The ptomaines often withstand the heat of cooking.

In some cases it has been found that foods are adulterated with compounds injurious to health; but sophistication in which harmless articles of inferior cost or quality are added is more common.

Dainty ways of serving food have a usefulness beyond their aesthetic value. Everyone knows that a feeble appetite is often tempted by a tastefully garnished dish, when the same material carelessly served would seem quite unpalatable. Furthermore, many cheap articles and "left-overs" when well seasoned and attractively served may be just as appetizing as dearer ones, and will usually be found quite as nutritious.

## Dietaries and Dietary Standards

The information gained from a study of the composition and nutritive value of foods may be turned to practical account by using it in planning diets for different individuals or classes of individuals or in estimating the true nutritive value of the food actually consumed by families or individuals. By comparing the results of many such investigations with the results of accurate physiological experimenting it is possible to learn about how much of each of the nutrients of common foods is needed by persons of different occupations and habits of life, and from this to compute standards representing the average requirements for food of such persons.

## Methods of Making Dietary Studies

During the past twenty years much of this practical application of the chemistry of food

has been made in the study of actual diets. Much work of this kind has been done in England, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, and elsewhere in Europe, and in Japan and other Oriental countries. Within the past dozen years extensive studies have been made in the United States. The simplest way of making such inquiries is to find out what kinds and quantities of food are used during a given period in the household in which the study is made; to estimate the amounts of various nutrients which the different materials contain by means of figures given for the average composition of the various articles in tables and then to calculate the cost and amount of nutrients for each person. There are, however, several chances for error in such a method. In the first place, since different specimens of the same kind of food vary greatly in composition, it is often inaccurate to estimate the nutrients of one specimen from figures representing the average composition. Accordingly, in the more careful dietary studies, the composition of the food is determined by analyzing samples of materials actually used. Again, this method assumes that all the food is really consumed, whereas it is very plain that frequently no small portion is wasted in the kitchen or at the table. This difficulty is usually met by measuring and computing the amounts of nutrients in the waste and sometimes by analyzing samples of it.

In preparing the results of dietary studies so that different studies may be compared, another difficulty appears. For example, in a family consisting of father, mother, and two children of different ages, the amount of food taken by each is by no means the same, and it would be quite incorrect to divide the whole amount consumed by four and call the result the amount used per person. Men, as a rule, eat more than women, women more than young children, and persons of active habits more than those who take little muscular exercise. A coal heaver, who is constantly using up nutritive material of muscular tissue to supply the energy required for his severe muscular work, needs a diet with more protein and higher fuel value than a bookkeeper who sits all day at a desk. It is ordinarily estimated that, as compared with a man at moderate or light work, a woman under similar conditions needs 0.8 as much food, and children amounts varying with their ages, and such figures are used to reduce the statistics of a dietary to the standard of one man at moderate work. The various factors commonly used in the United States in computing the results of dietary studies are as follows:

## Factors Used in Calculating Meals Consumed in Dietary Studies.

Man at hard muscular work requires 1.2 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

Man with light muscular work and boy 15—16 years old require 0.9 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

Man at sedentary occupation, woman at moderately active work, boy 13—14, and girl 15—16 years old require 0.8 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

Woman at light work, boy 12, and girl 13—14 years old require 0.7 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

Boy 10—11 and girl 10—12 years old require 0.6 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

Child 6—9 years old requires 0.5 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

Child 2—5 years old requires 0.4 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

Child under 2 years old requires 0.3 the food of a man at moderately active muscular work.

(To be continued.)

# STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

## Churners of High Grade Butterine

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

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GENERAL OFFICES

**LANGDON, D. C.**

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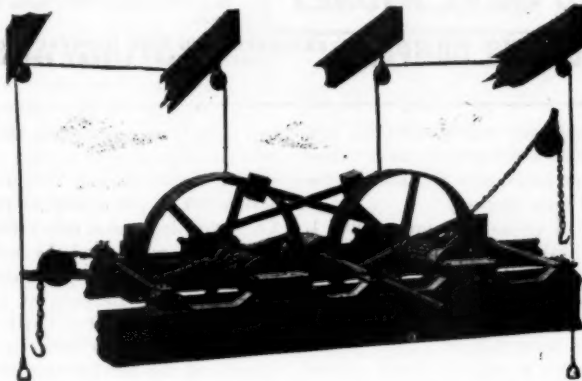


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**PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY**

The Gus V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, of St. Louis, Mo., have recently enlarged their machine shops for the manufacture of special packinghouse machinery, and have put a great many entirely new labor-saving devices on the market, making a specialty of this line.



The accompanying cut shows one of their new friction hoists, which is built on an especially heavy frame. The 50-inch pulleys have a double reinforced face, and will withstand the roughest usage. The frame is so constructed that it is adjustable, and the hoist can be made wider or narrower, so as to fit any timbering. The entire hoist is well finished in true workman-like style, for which the Gus. B. Brecht Butchers' Supply Company is noted. They make several varieties of hoists, one with gearing, for smaller slaughter-houses, which will supply a long felt want.

They also are putting a new automatic cold sausage stuffer on the market.

The Gus. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Company is to be commended to any one desirous of entering or building new slaughter or packing houses, for the most modern machinery

and appliances. They celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of their business the 1st of January, 1903.

**AFRICA AND TRADE**

The end of the Boer war lends interest to African commerce, and draws present attention to it.

The commerce of Africa, according to a monograph "Commercial Africa in 1901," issued by the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to over \$700,000,000, of which \$429,000,000 represented the value of the imports. Necessarily in so large an area with so many tribes and people who keep no records of their transactions, a considerable amount of commerce must pass without being recorded in any way. The total imports at the ports where records are kept amounted in the latest available year to \$429,461,000, and the exports to \$263,907,000. In the north a fair share of the exports are products of agriculture, cotton, coffee, cacao, spices, dates, etc. The export figures of recent years are less than those of former years, owing to the hostilities in South Africa, which have both reduced production and increased local consumption.

About three-fourths of the imports of Africa are through the ports of the extreme north and south of the continent, those at the north being for the consumption of the more densely populated regions bordering on the Mediter-

anean and considerable quantities going to the interior by caravans—a large part across the Sahara to the densely populated regions of the Sudan. At the south, a large share of the imports is, under normal conditions, for use at the gold and diamond mines, which lie a few hundred miles north of the Cape, and are reached by railway lines from Cape Colony and Natal at the south and from ports of Portuguese East Africa on the southeast. The class of imports in the south differs materially from that at the north, the demand of the mining region being for machinery, mining tools, dynamite, powder, flour, meats and clothing; while at the north cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, clocks and trinkets form a larger share of the imports, as is also the case on the coast of the tropical regions.

A very large proportion of the trade of Africa is with England. There are numerous reasons for this.

The total recorded imports into Africa, aggregating in the latest available year \$429,461,000, were distributed as follows: Into British territory, \$157,575,000; French territory, \$92,004,000; Turkish territory, \$77,787,000; Portuguese territory, \$20,795,000; German territory, \$8,336,000, and into the Congo Free State, \$4,722,000. Of this importation of \$429,461,000, about 5 per cent. was furnished by the United States, the total for 1901 being \$25,542,618. Our total exports to Africa have grown from \$6,377,842 in 1895 to \$18,594,424 in 1899, and \$25,542,618 in 1901. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact that orders sent to the United States for mining machinery and other supplies so much in demand in South Africa are promptly filled with goods of the latest pattern and most acceptable character.

Africa occupies fourth place in the list of the grand divisions of the world in its consuming power in relation to international commerce.

**PRESIDENT SULZBERGER WEST**

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is visiting his company's western plants. His inspection will have bearing upon future plans, in which these plants are involved. He will return to his New York office in a week or ten days.

**INSULATING MATERIAL**

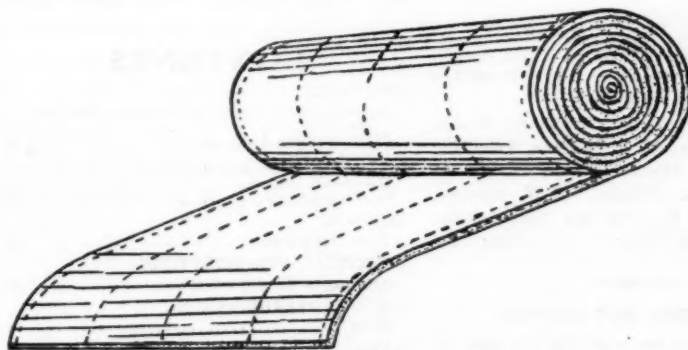
The subject of insulation is of vital importance to the packinghouse trade. From the time of killing, through the processes of cooling, chilling, transporting to the final selling the matter of cold storage confronts the packer and seller of meats. And in cold storage nothing is of more importance than

of cold storage insulating board, flexible refrigerator car lining, pipe covering, boiler lagging and rock fibre mineral wool.

The "Lith" insulating boards, shown in the illustration, are not only absolutely effective, but are very convenient for handling. They are made in sections 2 feet by 18 inches,

felt refrigerator car lining. This is a purely vegetable fibre, clean and odorless. It is covered with the finest waterproof insulating paper, so that it may be applied in one operation. Tests show it is antiseptic, odorless and vermin proof.

Detailed information of these products may



proper insulation. To keep out all outside heat and to keep in all inside cold would come from perfect insulation. It would result not only in ideal refrigeration, but it would cause economical operation.

The trade, therefore, will be interested in the products of the Union Fibre Co., makers

and of any desired thickness. They are cellular in construction, very light in weight and in combination with pure rock fibre wool, containing 12 per cent. magnesia and no sulphur, are other materials, each in itself a good insulator.

The other illustration shows Kelly's fibre-



be obtained from the Union Fibre Company, Winona, Minn.; A. J. Redway, 109 West Second street, Cincinnati, O.; R. A. Keasbey, 83 Warren street, New York, or S. C. Welch, 112 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

The Atlas Portland Cement Company, of Northampton, Pa., the largest cement works in the country, have just sent the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, O., their fifth order for oil filters, making nine large Cross Oil Filters now in use in their different works.



## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

## Provisions

Hog products opened stronger and advanced 5 to 7 points, more because of higher hog markets. Speculation continued of a narrow order. In New York fully 170,000 pounds pickled bellies have been taken this week at 10@10½ for 10 to 16 lbs. ave., and 10½@10¾ for smoking, now held at 10½ for 10 to 16 lbs. Short clear pork is at \$19.50 to \$21.50, and some choice at \$22; city family, \$19.50 to \$20.

## Cottonseed Oil.

Continues dragging, with export bids fully 2c. under asking prices, and absence of other demand in a material way. The market looks sick. Prime yellow in New York offered at 45; probably less would buy; no bids. The stocks in the hands of the large companies are not urgently offered, but there are some other lots rather pressed for sale. There are offers to sell to Europe July delivery at comparatively low prices. Good off-yellow offered at 44; new prime yellow for first half October delivery offered at 40½ and for November and December at 40; a call for 200 bbls. prime yellow, first half October delivery, taken at 40; new crude, in tanks, for fall deliveries at 30@31.

## Tallow

Market still has a tame, dull look. City, hhds., offered at 6¼ and 6½ bid and declined. Weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city were made at 6¼.

## Oleo Stearine

There were sales of 3 cars in Philadelphia at 13. A little demand prevailed; in New York at 13¼ and 13½ was asked, and the close here is 13¼ bid and 13½ asked. Chicago quotes 13½.

## GERMAN EXPERT DISCREDITED

Advices from Berlin say that Prof. Heinrich Kionka, who is attached to the Imperial Health Office at Jena, and who was the principal expert upon whose conclusions the Bundesrath relied when it issued the decree against the employment of boracic acid in the preservation of meat, passed an exceedingly uncomfortable hour in the course of the trial at Lueneberg, Prussia, for certain dealers in meat who had sold meat preserved with salts. The court at Lueneberg summoned Professor Liebreich and Dr. Lebbin, official chemists of the Berlin law courts, to give expert testimony. Prof. Liebreich and Dr. Lebbin questioned Prof. Kionka with regard to his experiments in feeding borax to animals. Dr. Lebbin demonstrated that Professor Kionka had made mathematical errors in his analysis made in connection with the use of impure chemicals, and that he had failed to analyze the secretions. Prof. Liebreich controverted Prof. Kionka's assumption that chemicals always had the same effect upon man as they did upon animals. The cases against the meat dealers were dismissed by the court. Commenting upon this matter, the *Fleischer Zeitung* says that Prof. Kionka has been thoroughly discredited and demands the reopening of the controversy which preceded the prohibition of the use of borax.

## MINNESOTA CENSUS

The farms of Minnesota, June 1, 1900, numbered 154,659, and had a value of \$669,522,315. Of this amount \$110,220,415, or 16.5 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$559,301,900, or 83.5 per cent., the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm imple-

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
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ments and machinery was \$30,009,230, and that of livestock, \$89,063,097. These values added to that of farms, give \$788,684,642, the "total value of farm property."

The number of animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves 565,994, value \$4,254,414; steers (1 and under 2) 161,645, value \$2,553,015; steers (2 and under 3) 58,635, value \$1,423,190; steers (3 and over) 9,143, value \$313,247; bulls (1 and over) 42,549, value \$1,202,197; lambs (under 1) 230,550, value \$410,557; sheep, (ewes, 1 and over) 329,984, value \$1,205,275; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 29,344, value \$124,256; swine, (all ages) 1,440,806, value \$5,865,590.

Half a century ago there were only 3,690 domestic animals in the state, while the census of 1900 shows a total of 4,376,428. Every decade since 1850 has shown an increase in all classes of livestock, with the exception of sheep, mules, and asses in the last decade. Between 1890 and 1900 the number of mules and asses decreased 10.6 per cent., and sheep of wool-bearing age 10 per cent.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

## New Trade Committees

PROVISIONS—Edward R. Carhart, Benjamin B. Roundey, Ernest Stutz, Thomas Stokes, Edward W. Burr.

LARD—Lynden Arnold, Carl Dreier, David C. Link, Stephen B. Oliver, Edwark Valk.

OILS—Mansfield B. Snively, Joseph G. Gash, Herman Loeb, Charles I. Long, Edmund P. Whitman.

OLIVE OIL—Charles G. Raymond, Horace W. Calef, Rudolph Nittner, Andrew M. Sherrill, Mansfield B. Snively.

Proposed for membership: Charles Stewart, steamships; Clement H. Betts, ship broker.

New members: Harry Hanshaw, W. W. Kershaw, John H. Wrenn, A. Gips, Joseph M. Byrne, John F. Townley, Harry C. Miller.

Memberships at about \$450.

Visitors: Henri Bordex, Bordeaux; G. Jiskoot, Amsterdam; G. F. Higgins, Trinidad; M. F. Erbs, Wm. Hooton, Kansas City; R. P. Fish, A. Fischer, Chicago; T. W. Spencer, Minneapolis; H. S. Leviston, Indianapolis; E. C. Grant, S. M. Plant, W. R. Hyman, Cincinnati.

## YEARLINGS NOT CALVES

Texas cattlemen are watching the fight at El Paso between Collector Pat Garrett and the importers of Mexican cattle, with a great deal of interest. It has been the custom out there in the past to let Mexican yearlings over the line as calves, thereby saving the importer the sum of \$1.75 per head, which is in itself a very fair profit. It is remarkable

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

how soon those calves from Mexico developed into yearlings as soon as they arrived on this side of the border and Collector Garrett has determined to put a stop to the old custom. These yearlings come into active competition with Texas cattle, and the action of the El Paso collector will serve to raise the price on this side of the Mexicans at least \$1.75 per head. The Corralitos Cattle Company, a heavy importer, has been doing a greater amount of the kicking over the attitude of the collector, and trying to have a reclassification of the cattle made by the Treasury Department, after they have entered this country.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

JUNE 7, 1902.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	15,000	500
Kansas City	200	4,000	...
Omaha	600	10,000	...
St. Louis	...	...	...
JUNE 9, 1902.			
Chicago	17,500	41,000	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	5,000	4,000
Omaha	2,200	5,000	1,000
St. Louis	7,000	2,000	3,000
JUNE 10, 1902.			
Chicago	4,000	27,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	3,000	14,000	5,500
St. Louis	5,500	6,000	2,500
JUNE 11, 1902.			
Chicago	16,500	41,000	17,000
Kansas City	7,000	11,000	4,000
Omaha	2,000	7,000	2,500
St. Louis	2,500	3,500	4,000
JUNE 12, 1902.			
Chicago	7,500	35,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	3,000
Omaha	1,500	8,000	2,500
St. Louis	...	...	...
JUNE 13, 1902.			
Chicago	2,500	28,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,200	9,000	500
St. Louis	100	2,500	1,000

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## The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### HELPLESS MEAT CONDITIONS INSPIRE JUDICIAL ANARCHISM

The Grosseup injunction has not lowered the prices of meats. The Chester injunction, in New York State, has not affected meat prices. They are high, made so by inexorable trade conditions, and all of the injunctions of all the courts in the land piled upon each other in packers' offices will not pull down the prices of meats until the abattoirs can buy cheaper cattle.

The parties enjoined are not guilty of the offenses alleged in the orders of court, so they have not resisted the granting of the writs and are not touched by any enforcement of the court's ukase.

The main thing at issue in the public mind is the price of beef. The injunctions will not pull that price down and the packers cannot do so. In fact, meats are higher since the writs were issued.

In the meantime, however, all of this nonsense is spreading anarchy in the public mind and vast damage as well as mischief is being done. The factories are laying off laborers because there is decreased demand for meats. Hundreds of butcher shops and other employers of labor throughout the country are closing because the public are frightened by an unpreventable circumstance. Thousands upon thousands of workingmen are being thrown out of jobs by silent industries. And all of this because a sensational press in its ill-informed state and wild mood influences the public mind over a condition of affairs which the laws of supply and demand have produced. It is regrettable.

### WOOL IMBIBING LIFE

The wool situation is improving generally. There is more trading and more disposition to trade in the fleece. The wool market has been in a slothful state for some time. The factories did not seem to so easily digest the glut of a few years ago, and its weight, for quite a while, pressed upon the tone and movement of wool. There have been other interfering factors, but these have only served to remind brokers of the flurry and its salutary lessons.

The drouths in Australia and a somewhat shortage of finer wools have braced the market. Trade in wool is now picking up but it has not the life and snap about it which characterizes other lines. A real live and enforced shoddy law would give the fleece genuine life and activity. A sheep's back cannot be expected to compete with unraveled and bleached old woolen rags. Shoddy dulled the wool trade and keeps it dull.

### JAPAN'S TRADE HAND

Japan's customs figures show that Britain and British possessions (the United Kingdom 50,575,788 yen, British India 42,779,904 yen, Hong Kong 11,141,788 yen) do 104,597,480 yen of that country's total import trade of 219,673,013 yen, or nearly half of the whole. The United States do 42,769,429 yen of that import trade, Germany 23,000,000 yen and China 27,000,000 yen. The notable fact, however, is that while the trade of the United Kingdom and her Asiatic colonies with Japan rose from 35,000,000 yen in 1892 to 104,500,000, or 300 per cent. in 1901, that of the United States jumped from 5,998,000 in 1892 to 42,700,000 in 1901, or 800 per cent. China's doubled and Germany's nearly quadrupled in the same decade.

A remarkable item is Austria-Hungary's increase in trade from 10,265 yen in 1892 to 4,738,000 yen in 1901. Also Belgium and Asiatic Russia's jump from about 900,000 yen each in 1892 to about 5,000,000 yen each last year. France doubled her import trade and the Philippine Islands increased theirs 600 per cent. in the same ten years with Japan. These official figures show that our own trade relations with Japan are very important and that they are rapidly improving.

### AUSTRALIAN CATTLE SCARCE AND DEAR

A great deal has been said lately about cheap Australian cattle and cheap Australian beef. All of such talk must have been based upon old facts and upon conditions which have evidently changed more recently.

The National Provisioner learns from its latest Australian advices and from its Australian exchanges that good and average cattle in that country are both scarce and dear, so much so that the prices for live beeves have made remarkable weekly jumps since the first of April.

On April 29 extra steers brought \$5.20 per 100 lbs. live weight and \$7.44 on May 6 at the same yards down there.

Tabulated, the price of beef cattle at Sydney (Homebush yards) ranged as follows, per 100 lbs.:

	April 29.	May 6.
Extra steers .....	\$5.20	\$7.44
Good steers .....	4.10	5.25
Best cows .....	3.05	5.00
Common cows .....	2.56	3.20

These weights are upon the presumption that the beeves and the cows averaged 1,250 lbs. each live weight, which is a higher average weight than that of the Chicago and Kansas City stockyards.

The Australians have the old way of selling cattle at so much per head, and not by weight. But the above quotations show that cattle are high elsewhere than in America. A general shortage makes it so. That makes high beef everywhere.

### COTTONSEED INTERESTS

Plans are now maturing for the handling of the next cottonseed and oil mill products. Present prices of oil, meal and hulls is high and strong enough to market existing stocks, but whether the present tone and future trading will sustain market conditions long enough to absorb the next crush at profitable prices remains to be seen. There is enough in the present state of affairs to warrant the growing fear in some quarters that a serious break will take place in the consumptive market and that it will have a slashing effect all through.

Those mills that had enough seed for a whole season's run made money this year. But the territory was over-built—too many mills in some sections. This caused an expensive and sometimes fruitless invasion of other districts for seed.

The absorption or purchase of mills by large interests had one bad effect which will be felt more during the next season's crush than it was during the last. It is thus: Many owners of cotton oil mills who sold their plants at a satisfactory price have gone or are going into other districts to erect new mills. The result may be easily imagined.

The known value of the cottonseed from a fertilizer standpoint is drawing an element into the cotton mill field which will heighten the activity in oil milling and lend new interest to its development. The oil will be made a secondary and the residue a chief object of the crush. What all this will lead to is largely a matter for speculation. The factor is potent. Anti-trust lawsuits in Texas and elsewhere still menace formative plans. If certain laws are declared unconstitutional approachments may yet be consummated.

### OUR IMPROVED SOAPS

Soapmaking in the United States has passed the experimental stage. It is faster than ever capturing the domestic market and is entering permanently and with increased success upon the competitive stage in our export trade.

The above is not true only of laundry and the dual-purpose soaps. It is truer of the fine and fancy toilet soaps. The American manufacturer gets both quality and bouquet into his product, excelling the French article in at least the former virtue.

When the American perfumer has so advanced as to produce an extract and an attar of roses as perfect as that made in France we will not only establish the rose-growing industry but produce soap flavors at such a price as will enable our factories to capture the toilet soap trade, to a large extent, all over the world.

The foreigner does not, though it is perfectly perfumed, make a perfectly incorporated article. He must largely use our materials for body. When we have eliminated that greasy odor our soaps will sell.

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## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### CAUSE AND EFFECT

(Continued from June 7.)

If the drench is too warm it burns the skins, shrinks them, and by raising the grain makes it rough and harsh. Drenching too long will also do this. If the temperature of the drench is below 85 degrees it cannot do its full work.

When finished leather is of close tight texture and lacking in softness, it is because the skins are not thoroughly drenched and the lime not all worked out. Such leather will crack, and will never wear well. It is impossible to color it properly, and even when dyed back it will exhibit serious defects.

When the grain of a skin is drawn: This is caused by the skin having been drenched too much, and while in this tender condition tanned too rapidly in too strong liquors. Calfskins, being very tender, are thus afflicted more frequently than other skins.

When leather is rotten or weak, the chances are that it was burned in the limes or drench or by the use of an impure and unreliable brand of sulphide. When the grain of colored leather is clouded or mottled, it indicates the salt was not gotten out before unhairing or the grain was exposed too long before washing. While skins are being processed through the beamhouse the grain is in a very sensitive condition. When the skins are exposed in this condition the grain will eventually show up clouded. If the skins are allowed to dry, the grain will break. The skins should be kept moist and from the air as much as possible.

For dyeing leather black logwood or some product of logwood is generally used. The skins are given an application of the dye liquor, and this is followed by a liquor made from iron. Logwood alone gives a purple color; as soon as the iron liquor strikes it the color changes it to black. The black can be intensified by the use of fustic chips. A few chips are boiled with the logwood and a deeper color is the result. Some iron liquors, or "strikers," as they are called, draw the grain and give it a rough feeling and a contracted and drawn appearance. Sal soda helps to set the color. When black leather smuts or cracks it does so because the dye was not properly applied, and the leather was not washed after dyeing. This defect is also caused by too much logwood in the seasoning and by the finishing liquor not having been rubbed down into the leather.

Black nigrosine is sometimes used in dyeing black. When it is used no striker is necessary. Some tanners think that no article gives so good results as the old-fashioned logwood chips. In this they are mistaken. Science is producing dyes to-day which are much easier to prepare and much better to use than chips. These dyes are produced from logwood, and contain all its coloring matter with none of its tarry matter, which often produces dull shades and gray bottom. The use of these dyes is very general, and when they are once used no change is ever made back to chips.

The gray bottom on black leather is sometimes the effect of the dye not having been gotten down into the grain. By first staining the flesh a blue color the color of the leather is improved, the blue color serving as a foundation for the black. This blue color is applied in a drum and driven through the leather. Blue nigrosine, methyl violets and logwood, and sal soda are used for flesh coloring.

When colored leather presents a dingy, faded appearance: Many of the defects so frequently met with on colored leather, such as unevenness of shade, cloudiness, streakiness and improper penetration of the dye, are in many instances due to the nature of the coloring matter and the methods of application; but in the majority of cases they are caused by insufficient and faulty preparation of the leather arising from a want of a deeper and more scientific knowledge of the material to be dyed and of the real action of the various substances used in the operations previous to dyeing. In order to get colors right the leather

must be intelligently handled from the very first. Vegetable tanned leather requires no mordant, as the tannic acid contained is of itself a mordant. Chrome leather, however, must be mordanted, as the oxide of chromium which forms in the leather does not supply an effective mordant for any of the various aniline colors now so generally used. It is also necessary to first clear the leather of greasy matter before coloring. Lactic acid is often used to clear the skins, and tartar emetic or antimonic are used to fix the dye upon the leather. When these are used nothing is necessary to set the color. An undesirable tree-like shading is often noticed on colored leather, caused by the skins having been soaked too long in foul water; that is, water in which previous packs have been soaked. The raw skins contain a great deal of blood, dirt, etc., and these become deposited in the water and set up bacteriological action in the soaks, causing decomposition to set in. The bacilli of putrefaction thus set to work effect the grain of the skin, and the baneful effects are noticed in the shadings above mentioned.

When the grain of leather is open and porous it can be considerably tightened and improved by the application of a weak solution of lactic acid. It should be applied with a sponge and rubbed well into the leather. This procedure also dries up considerable of the surface grease, and if the leather is to be glazed, after the lactic acid is applied and dried the seasoning or glazing fluid is applied and a much clearer, brighter finish is the result. The seasoning should be diluted with water and thoroughly rubbed in. The less seasoning used to give the desired result the better it is—the leather will stand handling better. Much prejudice exists in some people's minds against leather made from dry foreign skins, and yet nearly all glazed kid, the finest shoe leather in the world, is produced from flint-dried skins. If flint-dried skins are properly soaked and carefully manipulated through the beamhouse as good leather can be made therefrom as from green or salted skins.

When the grain of leather is "pricked," "pitted" or afflicted with "black spots": The first two of these are similar and are caused by improper soaking. "Prick" indicates an appearance such as would be caused by puncturing the skin with pins. This is caused by soaking for too long a time, especially in warm weather. "Pitted" indicates a similar appearance as the above, but the holes are larger. The hides or skins decompose before they are sufficiently softened, which decomposition is sufficient to cause these injuries, and no subsequent treatment can remove them. "Black spots" are small, hard, dark blotches, and also originate in soaking. They are also caused by the skins coming in contact with iron while being processed through depilatory and lime.

When leather cracks in finishing, or when the grain cracks or the skin breaks after finishing: This very serious defect is caused by the skins having been heated at some stage of the process or having been improperly prepared before the sulphide of sodium was applied, or having been carelessly limed, drenched too long or in too hot liquors. Many times when this cracking occurs no one can explain what caused it. The cause is, however, usually one of these here mentioned.

When white spots appear on leather after finishing, the cause is impure oil. The oil ferments and, coming to the surface, not only destroys the finish, but spews out upon the surface, thus producing the white spots.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

#### Boric Acid in Fruits

T. P., NEW YORK.—Yes, there is naturally boric acid fruits, and in this connection the following item was recently published in Berlin about the subject:

Prof. Edmund von Lippmann, in *The Chemiker Zeitung* to-day, gives the result of his analysis of oranges, lemons and other tropical fruits, showing that they all contain surprising quantities of boric acid. *The Chemiker Zeitung* says: "Experts are asking with astonishment how it is possible that the universal consumption of these fruits, containing such quantities of boric acid, could be regarded by everybody without exception, as highly beneficial to health, if, in reality, boric acid is necessarily injurious, as the Imperial Health Office persuaded the Bundesrath to believe."

#### Oil of Vitriol

C. C. C., BROOKLYN.—Oil of vitriol is in reality common sulphuric acid. The two names are synonymous. This acid is made by oxidizing sulphurous acid in any economical way. Sulphuric acid is one of the most important products of chemical manufacture and is made in enormous quantities. In the same way that the metal iron may be said to be the basis of all mechanical industries, sulphuric acid lies at the foundation of the chemical arts. By means of this acid may be prepared, directly or indirectly, almost everything with which the chemist has commonly to deal.

#### Preserving Butter

C. S. ALLEN, MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Regarding the preservation of butter we do not know exactly the conditions necessary to preserve your butter, but probably the following will serve your purpose.

The researches of Fehling have established the fact that gum-arabic and its concentrated solutions are not fermentable. Emile de Meulemeester, Brussels, Belgium, has found by numerous experiments that, by mixing powdered gum arabic with butter in the requisite proportions for absorbing the water, the butter can be kept for a long period without becoming rancid. If a small quantity of salt be added the butter it will preserve its aroma. This method of procedure is objectionable because it requires too large a proportion of gum arabic and because the gum should be free from impurities.

It is difficult to procure pure gum arabic in large quantities, and its price would speedily become prohibitive if the consumption were large. In order to obviate these disadvantages M. de Meulemeester proceeds in the following manner: Raw gum arabic is dissolved in water and the solution filtered to remove the impurities. The filtered solution is then mixed with the butter and the excess of liquid contained in the mixture is finally extracted.

#### Spent Tan Bark

X. Y. Z., Minneapolis.—Spent tan bark should be extracted so that it does not contain over 1 per cent. of tannin. Three and a half per cent. is altogether too much for your spent bark to have left in it. Your explanation lacks some essential details which prevents us from forming an intelligent idea of your operations. You should explain more fully in detail, when we will be enabled to answer all your questions fully and in detail.

#### Manufacture of Hog Casings

X. Y. Z., OLEAN, PA.—See answer to C. M., Stockholm, Sweden, in last week's issue of *The National Provisioner*.

**GRAPHITE** when right, is the best known lubricant.  
**Dixons' Flake Graphite**  
 is the best graphite. The best is the cheapest in the end.  
 Sample and pamphlet for the asking.  
**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY** & Jersey City, N. J.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour & Company will erect a branch at Sioux City, Iowa.

John McGraw, of Baltimore, Md., soap and candle manufacturer, is dead.

The Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Meridian, Miss., will double capacity of plant.

The Akron Soap Company, Akron, O., will remove its plant outside of the city limits.

The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company will expend \$50,000 in improving the yards.

It is reported that Swift & Company will begin erection of a large packing plant at Sioux City, Ia., on August 1.

The soap plant of the Hubbell Manufacturing Company has been removed from New York City to Ellenville, N. Y.

The Reading Cold Storage Company, Reading, Pa., will erect an abattoir with weekly capacity for 300 cattle and 3,000 hogs.

Ralph Craig will open an eastern, southern and export branch for the Agar Packing Company, of Des Moines, Ia., at Baltimore, Md.

The Gilmore Soap Manufacturing Company, Kittery, Me., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Horace Mitchell and A. S. Vose.

The Kern Packing and Cold Storage Company, Lafayette, Ind., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Louis Kern, Moses Levison and H. Kern.

The New Mexico and Northern Cattle Company, of Colorado, capital \$200,000, has been incorporated with the W. S. ranch, Socorro County, N. M., as headquarters.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Beef and Provision Company, Kansas City, Mo., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by E. E. Matchette, O. S. Bowman and S. H. Clift.

### SOME NOTABLE AWARDS AT THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION

The awarding of medals at the South Carolina Interstate and West India Exposition marks the closing of one of the most successful expositions ever held in the United States. Here American products were placed in open competition with all their home rivals and foreign competitors and it is more than gratifying to know that they came out of the brush with colors flying.

American products are fast becoming recognized the world over, and are making great inroads across the water in competition with goods manufactured by older firms of known reputation for many hundreds of years. When an American product, therefore, wins recognition in open competition with like products from all over the world it means something—and conclusively establishes the superiority of such product.

Most notable among the successful contestants at the Charleston Exposition because of the large number of medals granted it, is The N. K. Fairbank Company. Three of its

products, Gold Dust Washing Powder, Cotto-lene, and Boar's Head Brand of Lard Compound, received the highest award within the power of the judges to bestow, namely, a gold medal.

Gold Dust is known by every housewife in the land as a great cleanser, and the little piccaninies, which we find emblazoned on bulletin boards, store walls, posters, in the newspapers and on the package, have become almost as familiar as the good old rhymes of Mother Goose, and the caption, "Let the Gold Dust Twins Do Your Work" is one of the best catch phrases in the world.

Cottolene is a frying and shortening medium which is highly endorsed by the best medical and cooking authorities in America and recommended by them as superior to lard and cooking butter.

Boar's Head Brand of Refined Lard Compound has been known and used for over 30 years. It goes further and is preferable in every way for cooking purposes to hog lard.

The judgment of the jury as to the superiority of the Fairbank products in comparison with the leading products of the world merely endorses the opinion of the buying public which has insisted upon these brands for years.

The N. K. Fairbank Company started in 1867, and from a small office and a mere handful of clerks has developed a business which to-day requires the services of several thousand people, with headquarters in Chicago and branch offices or factories in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, Montreal, Ont., London, Eng., Hamburg, Germany.

The N. K. Fairbank Company has always been a firm believer in printer's ink and is among the most liberal users of newspaper space in the country. The members of the company attribute their success to the fact that they at first had good products to advertise and then were not afraid to spend money in letting people know about them.

### GREAT COTTON OIL CENTER

The Dallas, Tex., "News" says:

There are several large firms in the city who make a specialty of cotton oil machinery and supplies and in addition to these there are a large number of agents for dealers and manufacturers in other cities.

In Dallas proper there are two large plants engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil products, both with large capacity, and also two firms which buy and refine crude cottonseed oil products in large quantities, making use of every by-product of the oil and selling their output all over the United States and exporting a considerable amount.

Large quantities of the cottonseed oil are

refined and used in the manufacture of compound lard and soap.

The hulls and cake turned out by the mills are sold in immense quantities to the feeders of cattle in good condition during the winter months.

It is estimated that the two refineries located in Dallas buy and refine as much as 150,000 barrels of crude cottonseed oil annually, representing in value this year more than \$1,000,000.

The oil mills in the territory surrounding and contiguous to Dallas crush annually from 700,000 to 1,000,000 tons of cottonseed, yielding an average of thirty-six gallons of oil per ton and producing annually over 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, which brought this year in round numbers \$7,500,000.

The by-products of the oil about equal in value the crude product, which would place the value of the manufactured cottonseed products in the Texas cotton region for the past year at about \$15,000,000.

Dallas is the headquarters for the agencies which deal in the products. They are connected with every part of the State by telephone and telegraph and can within a few minutes locate and get a price on any article desired in their line.

[We presume our contemporary means that the by-products of the seed—cake, hulls and linters—after extracting the oil about equal in value the crude oil from a ton of seed. At top prices for all products that would be true. The crude oil from a ton of seed would be worth about \$15 and meal, hulls and linter the same.—Ed.]

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended June 7, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.	
	Week.	Week.	Week.	Week.
U. Kingdom.....	1,744	621	38,870	38,870
Continent.....	145	932	19,167	19,167
So. & C. Am.....	820	411	9,105	9,105
West Indies.....	1,788	1,173	30,110	30,110
B. N. A. Col.....	2	203	2,510	2,510
Other countries.....		47	754	754
Totals.....	4,499	3,387	100,516	100,516

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.	
	Week.	Week.	Week.	Week.
U. Kingdom.....	10,979,662	15,332,807	369,931,883	369,931,883
Continent.....	738,740	1,615,121	48,959,113	48,959,113
So. & C. Am.....	290,400	102,075	4,181,868	4,181,868
West Indies.....	251,775	296,750	5,722,448	5,722,448
B. N. A. Col.....			49,814	49,814
Other countries.....	6,000	12,375	461,175	461,175
Totals.....	12,156,577	17,359,128	429,306,301	429,306,301

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.	
	Week.	Week.	Week.	Week.
U. Kingdom.....	5,554,047	5,356,985	156,723,515	156,723,515
Continent.....	4,099,399	7,910,422	168,285,494	168,285,494
So. & C. Am.....	293,390	382,320	12,978,270	12,978,270
West Indies.....	710,535	971,120	13,022,080	13,022,080
B. N. A. Col.....			79,134	79,134
Other countries.....	840	840	1,725,570	1,725,570
Totals.....	10,658,211	14,621,911	350,814,863	350,814,863

### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

To—	Pork, lbs.		Bacon & Hams, lbs.		Lard, lbs.
	Week.	Week.	Week.	Week.	
New York.....	2,874	5,366,975	4,035,750	4,035,750	
Boston.....	125	2,901,000	1,171,331	1,171,331	
Portland, Me.....	250	1,441,125	611,500	611,500	
Philadelphia.....	65	913,000	2,624,343	2,624,343	
Baltimore.....	1,137	756,032	1,976,399	1,976,399	
Newport News.....					
New Orleans.....	47	28,125	77,945	77,945	
Montreal.....		1,559,720	162,945	162,945	
St. John, N. B.....					
Totals.....	4,499	12,156,577	10,658,211	10,658,211	

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

To—	Nov. 1, '01, to Nov. 1, '02.		Decrease.
	Week.	Week.	
Pork, lbs.....	20,103,200	26,020,600	5,917,400
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	429,306,301	477,317,182	58,010,881
Lard, lbs.....	350,814,863	377,291,721	26,476,858



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stops him at once, and catches the germ as well as the fly.



## MORE OLEOMARGARINE REGULATIONS

Your letter of the 27th ultimo, submitting a number of questions relative to renovated and adulterated butter and oleomargarine, as affected by the act of May 9, 1902, is received, and answered in a general way as follows:

The special taxes imposed under the provisions of said act are:

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600; manufacturers of adulterated butter, \$600; manufacturers of renovated butter, \$50; wholesale dealers, oleomargarine (colored any shade of yellow), \$480; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, \$480; wholesale dealers, oleomargarine (uncolored product exclusively), \$200; retail dealers, oleomargarine (colored any shade of yellow), \$48; retail dealers in adulterated butter, \$48; retail dealers, oleomargarine, (uncolored product exclusively), \$6.

Wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine paying the higher rates of special tax may sell either colored or uncolored oleomargarine or both.

Those paying \$200 as wholesale dealers and \$6 as retail dealers in oleomargarine can sell under such special tax stamps the uncolored oleomargarine only.

The payment of special tax as wholesale or retail dealers in oleomargarine covers sales of oleomargarine only. If adulterated butter is sold, payment of special tax as wholesale or retail dealer in adulterated butter is required, as the two businesses are separate and distinct.

When oleomargarine containing no artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow is removed from the manufactory, the tax to be paid thereon is one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

When such oleomargarine contains artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, a tax of 10c. per pound is imposed when the same is manufactured and sold or removed from the factory for consumption or use.

The law does not define or place special taxes on wholesale or retail dealers in renovated butter, the only special tax in connection with renovated butter being that of manufacturer, but a tax of one-fourth of 1c. per pound is imposed on such renovated butter when manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or use.

Manufacturers of renovated butter will be required to pack their product in firkins, tubs, or other suitable packages not before used for that purpose in quantities of not less than 10 pounds, to which must be affixed the tax paid stamp and the usual caution notice.

Under their special tax stamp as manufacturers of renovated butter, manufacturers are permitted to sell the renovated butter made by them at the place of manufacture, or elsewhere, without the payment of any additional tax for such sales.

The purchaser of renovated butter may sell the same without restriction as to quantity, or manner of packing or sale. When a manufacturer's package of renovated butter is empty it will be the duty of the person in whose hands the same was emptied to destroy the stamp on each empty package.

The absence of the tax-paid stamps on packages of renovated butter that have been removed from the factory would be prima fa-

cie evidence of the non-payment of the tax. Hence renovated butter should not be removed from the stamped packages in advance of sales, as the presence of the stamps is necessary as an evidence of the payment of the tax.

While section 6 of the act of May 9, 1902, requires the keeping of books and making of returns by wholesale dealers in renovated butter, it is true that the act fails to define such a wholesale dealer, and, as at present advised, this office will not require books to be kept nor returns to be made by persons engaged in the sale of renovated butter.

The act of May 9, 1902, places the manufacture, sale, and handling of adulterated butter on the same plane with manufacture of colored oleomargarine as to special taxes, size of packages, and material of which the same are to be constructed, the marking, stamping, and branding of such packages, and a tax of 10c. per pound on the product.

All regulations pertaining to the manufacture, sale, stamp, packing, marking, and branding of oleomargarine as at present in force will be made to apply to adulterated butter, substituting the words "adulterated butter" for "oleomargarine."

Manufacturers must pay special tax, keep books, file returns, give bonds, render reports and returns, and place a sign on their factories.

Manufacturers can sell the product at the place of manufacture without liability to special tax as wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.

Wholesale dealers can sell only original stamped manufacturer's packages and cannot break such original packages and sell therefrom.

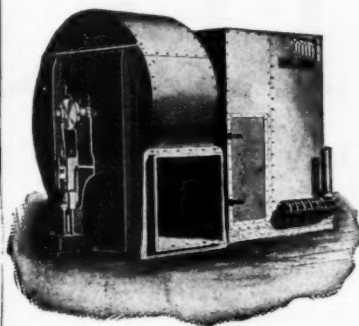
While the act of May 9, 1902, does not specifically define a wholesale dealer in adulterated butter, it is assumed that under the authority conferred by section 20, act of Aug. 2, 1886, such regulations may be made as to protect the interests of the Government, even to the extent of prescribing the manner of sales by wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.

A retail dealer in adulterated butter is defined as a person who sells adulterated butter in less quantities than 10 pounds at one time and shall be regarded as a retail dealer in adulterated butter. As the retail dealer can sell only in quantities of less than 10 pounds, and can not sell 10 pounds at one time, it follows that he can not sell the original manufacturer's original packages, the

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least of which must contain 10 pounds. He must, therefore, sell from manufacturers' stamped packages and prepare and mark his retail packages in a similar manner as is now required of retail dealers in oleomargarine.

Retail dealers in oleomargarine may sell as much as 10 pounds at one time (sec. 6, act August 2, 1886), but as they are prohibited from selling the manufacturer's original package without becoming liable as wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, they must remove the oleomargarine from the manufacturer's package and prepare a package of their own, even if the original package contained but 10 pounds.

The sale by a retail dealer in adulterated butter of a quality of adulterated butter at one time equaling or exceeding 10 pounds would create liability to special tax as a wholesale dealer in adulterated butter, whether delivery was made in the original stamped package or otherwise.

This office is not at present prepared to answer the question, "Would air introduced into butter or butter fat for the purpose of deodorizing or removing therefrom rancidity be a substitute as contemplated by section 4 of the act of May 9, 1902?"



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 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue  
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and  
 East Side Market } 45th Streets  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

### BONE MEAL FOR THE HOG

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin experiment station, in reply to a question as to the necessity of feeding bone meal to pigs, says:

When pigs are kept in a normal condition and receive a variety of feeding stuffs it is usually not necessary for the stockman to use bone meal. If he feels that bone meal is necessary a tablespoonful a day to each pig put in the slop would be sufficient to get any possible benefit. It will be equally well as a rule to allow pigs to have free ac-

cess to hardwood ashes, and this should always be done or some other substitute given. Pigs which can root in the dirt no doubt receive benefits therefrom. Gritty matter probably kills intestinal worms and may correct the abnormal conditions of the stomach or intestines.

In the great corn district hogs are constantly losing in quality, as is shown by the common complaints of too fine bone, broken legs at shipping time, sows have too few pigs, pigs born weak, and so on. Bone meal, ashes, rotten wood, coal slack, slaked

lime, mortar and similar substances are all helpful in feeding pigs. All of these, however, singly or combined, cannot make up for the loss of a suitable variety of feeding stuffs, some of which should be rich in muscle building food and ash for the bones. Skimmilk or buttermilk is an ideal food for young pigs. Then let the stockman use clover, alfalfa and blue grass additional. With these feed stuffs on the bill of fare some corn can always be given, and as the fattening period approaches more and more corn can be supplied with profit.

# Swift & Company

## Jersey City

# Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

## COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

OUR ASSOCIATION; ITS NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS TO MAKE IT OF MORE VALUE TO THE OIL MILLING INDUSTRY.

By G. N. Henson.

(Continued from June 7.)

In the case of the refiner, he is anxious to protect his end of the business against precedents, and encroachments in any and every form, and he will perhaps generally feel disposed to give his brother refiners the benefit of the doubt. In the case of the crude mills, generally they feel desirous of protecting the crude people, and probably give the crude people the benefit of the doubt; or perhaps in certain cases hesitate to give offense to the refiner, whose good opinion they court, and to whom they must look for a market for their oil.

Therefore, the arbitration committee should be made up of high-class men who absolutely have no interest, directly or indirectly in the business, and who could not be influenced through fear or favor. These men ought to be on an annual salary, and have a clerk and chemist. I am satisfied that three high-class men could be obtained in Dallas, Little Rock, Memphis, Chattanooga, or Atlanta, who would be very glad to serve at the rate of \$600 per year each, and agree to give at least one day in the week during the active season or so much time during the active season as might be required, to hear the cases to be arbitrated.

This board ought to have a clerk, and I am satisfied that this clerk can readily be obtained at not over \$50 per month since it would not require near all of his time. This board ought to have an efficient chemist, who should be a thoroughly practical refiner, in every way fitted to make an absolutely fair, full and complete analysis of samples of oil and show the percentage of refining loss, whether the oil is prime in color or "off," and so on. This chemist would likewise, perhaps, want a salary, but as he could do other work at the same time, since his duties would not require him to serve the board more than about one day in each week, I believe his services could be had for \$50 per month, the year around, or less. This would make an annual expense of approximately \$3,000, plus office rent and stationery. A reasonable fee should be fixed for every case arbitrated, and that fee should be turned into the treasury, to pay as far as it would go, this \$3,000. Then each mill belonging to the association, and each refiner and packer, should be assessed an annual tax, sufficient to make up any probable deficiency, which deficiency would be a mere bagatelle on each mill.

2. Cases Should be Tried on Briefs:—All cases should be tried on briefs and correspondence submitted by the seller and the buyer, and no attorney or agent of either the crude mill, packer, refiner, buyer, or broker should be allowed to appear before the committee to argue a case, for the reason that these small crude mills cannot afford to send a man from Texas to Memphis or Atlanta to argue a case, but a large refinery can afford to have a high-class attorney, if need be, in Memphis and other points all the time, to argue and urge their rights; therefore,

all cases ought to be tried on briefs, with copies of correspondence, and the committee sit behind closed doors.

3. Drawing Samples:—The question of drawing samples is a serious one, as well as the question "Weights and quality guaranteed at destination." Each one gives any packer, refiner or buyer, or any clerk of any packer or refiner or buyer, or any employee of any packer, refiner or buyer, an opportunity to commit all kinds of errors with impunity, and to impose to any extent through errors upon the crude mills, and these crude mills, as the rules now stand, are practically helpless. There is only one thoroughly practical way that I can see to overcome that kind of thing, and that is for the mills, or this association, to have stationed at the principal points of delivery a paid clerk or agent. This would involve considerable expense, but the expense would be small in my judgment compared to the advantages gained. It would be the duty of these clerks or inspectors to witness the weighing of every tank that goes into the yards, and furnish the seller and buyer certified statements as to the weights, whether these weights run under or over, after which there would and could be no further questions asked. In the case of an arbitration, rejection of the oil, or a claim of any kind involving the drawing of samples, this clerk or inspector of the association would witness and assist in drawing samples, and his private seal should be required to be fastened to each sample can, and it would be his duty to deposit these samples in the express office, and receive a receipt in his name. It would be necessary to have one inspector in Dallas, perhaps; at least one in Kansas City; one or two in Chicago, two in Louisville, Ky.; one in New York, one in Savannah; one in Atlanta, and one or two in New Orleans. While these clerks would cost quite a little sum of money I believe the crude mills interested in this business would gladly contribute a sum to pay their expenses during the active months, assessments for these expenses to be paid monthly, since this arrangement would give every crude mill in the business a personal representative at every important refining point in the country, and there is no crude mill in the business that this expense would not be cheap to at \$5 to \$10 per month. The mills in which I am interested, I am sure, would readily pay \$5 to \$10 per month to have a personal representative at every point where their goods go, with whom they could communicate by mail or by wire in case of any kind of trouble. We would feel better satisfied if we could have some one witness the weights in the case of short weights, and have some one draw samples out of the tank in case of a contention and arbitration.

This question of the packers and refiners having a sworn licensed clerk from the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or other trade organization, to weigh in purchases, is misleading and unsatisfactory. They can go to one of these boards of trade and have any clerk they have got in their employ designated as "Board of Trade or Licensed Weigher," just as you can go to the city council and have any watchman you have got on your premises designated as "special

policeman." These "Board of Trade" weighers, so called, are nothing more than the ordinary, every day clerks of the packers and refiners, subject to their orders at all times—just as your watchman is subject to your orders; and really it is a reflection on the intelligence of the crude mills to suggest such a representative as being a protection to their interest.

With representation as outlined above there should never be any trouble over deliveries and arbitrations.

While I contend that it is thoroughly practical, and would in reality prove economical to the crude mills and to the refiners and packers, and more satisfactory to all of the mills to have some paid agent stationed at each point to which shipments are made in large quantities—yet if that should be considered too expensive, then there should be prepared by the executive committee of this association, or the committee on rules, a carefully worded, uniform sworn certificate to be employed in all cases of disputed weights, and in all cases where it becomes necessary to draw samples for arbitration. This certificate should be executed by an official of the receiving company, and the weights certified as having been received and re-checked by said official and that same are correct, and that the sample in cases of arbitration was drawn, sealed and delivered in the presence of the signor. This certificate should show the condition of scales before and after the weighing, the length of time between weighing loaded and empty tank, the name of clerk or employee first employed to conduct the weighing, and the name of the officer that checked and finally witnessed the weight, when the scales were last tested, and by whom. The certificate should specify also as to the disposition of settling before the empty tank was weighed. If the oil is weighed on a tank scale, the certificate should so show, and likewise show the comparative weights with the tank car weights at the refinery.

These certificates should be known and designated as the "Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association Official Certificates," and should be supplied to all buyers and members of the association on request. The rules should require that in all cases of claims for short weights, an "Association Certificate" under seal and affidavit, should be furnished the seller and that a similar certificate should accompany each and every sample for arbitration.

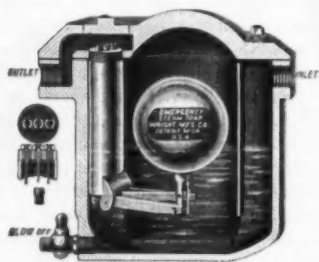
The statement has been made to me by a representative of one of the largest refineries that they win 95 per cent., or above, of all cases arbitrated. If this be true, what does it signify? Is it by reason of superior knowledge on the part of the refiner or that his cause is always right, and the other side always wrong, or is it the weakness of rules, and the general machinery of arbitration? Each one can for himself make his own deductions.

In the formulation of these rules there should be no effort on the part of the crude mills or on the part of the refiner to secure an advantage and thereby over-reach his fellow member. The rules should be fair to each side and the greatest facilities afforded to both buyer and seller to satisfy themselves that they are being fairly dealt with.

4. I have heard some say that three high-

What a Carnegie Steel Co. Master  
Mechanic Says About the

## WRIGHT EMERGENCY STEAM TRAP.



CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.  
Duquesne Steel Works and Blast Fur-  
naces, Duquesne, Pa., April 5, 1902.  
Subject: Performance of the Wright  
Emergency Steam Trap.

This is to certify that after a thor-  
ough trial of the Wright Emergency  
Steam Trap at a place where exception-  
ally high duty is demanded of same, we  
have found it to perform its work in an  
absolutely faultless manner and can  
therefore recommend it in the highest  
terms to all users of steam as an excel-  
lent Trap.

The location of this Trap is at the  
Separator of our 40-inch Blooming Mill  
engine, Separator having a 20-inch steam  
inlet and an 18-inch outlet, with very  
much intermittent flow of steam.

Very truly,  
E. J. BRYEN, Master Mechanic.

### The Wright Emergency Steam Trap

is being adopted by leading concerns  
everywhere. Adapted for either high  
or low pressure without change of valves.  
We guarantee results. Let us send you  
one or more on trial. Circulars mailed  
upon request.

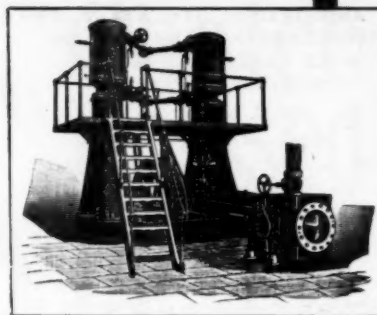
**WRIGHT MFG. CO.,**

46 Shelby St., Cor. Woodbridge St.,

DETROIT, MICH.

class arbitrators that were not brokers, re-  
finers or millers would not know anything  
about the oil mill business. They would learn  
very quickly all they would need to know  
from briefs and correspondence submitted to  
them. They would not need to know any  
very great amount to start with, for the rea-  
son that they would be guided very largely  
by the report of the chemist in each case.  
When "prime summer yellow oil" is worth  
35c. in New York, a first class quality of  
"off summer yellow oil" is usually worth  
about 34 1-2c. to 34 3-4c. If off crude will  
refine at a nominal loss not exceeding the  
limits fixed in the rules, this crude will make  
as much "off summer yellow" as it would  
"prime summer yellow oil" were it prime  
crude; therefore the allowance can simply be  
based upon the refining loss, and the differ-  
ence between the open market price for  
"prime summer yellow" and "off summer yel-  
low." It would be proper for either the re-  
finer or the crude mill to place before the  
committee evidence of the relative open mar-  
ket values as between the two grades of oil,  
and the report of the chemist would furnish

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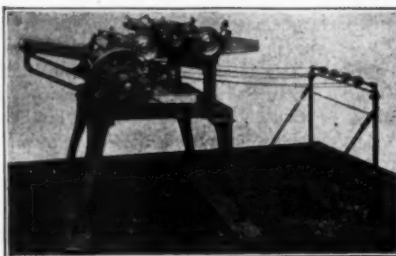
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Machine. Simple and does not require  
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varnishes from forty to fifty sheets of  
tin, iron, etc., per minute; coats the  
upper side of sheet perfectly even and  
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fectly clean; is used in most all tin can,  
tin box and tin plate decorating factor-  
ies.

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all the necessary data for figuring the value  
of the goods; then it would simply be a ques-  
tion of figures.

5. The right to reject:—The question of the  
right to reject the oil as a good delivery and  
demand the contract is another serious one.  
If a small crude mill in Texas sells five tanks  
of oil, has in its house perfectly sound sweet  
seed, and has in its tanks oil that looks to  
the eye to be good prime oil, and ships this  
oil out to the refiner, under the present rules  
the refiner has the right to reject the oil  
absolutely if it grades slightly off, that is, if  
it will not make prime summer yellow oil  
by the usual method of refining, but either  
produces an oil that is a little off in color, or  
in smell, or in taste, then in that case  
the refiner has the right to reject the oil  
absolutely and ask the mill for disposition  
of it. Under the existing rules, there is  
nothing in them that would compel the refiner  
to take the oil at a fair allowance. If this  
oil, shipped in good faith and fully believed  
to be prime, should be thrown back on the  
crude mill, it is within the power of the re-  
finer to charge the mill for the use of the  
tanks at a stiff sum per day; also for demur-  
rage, interest on money, damages, and all  
that kind of thing. And then, if this crude  
mill has to go out and hunt the market for  
this rejected oil, same being in the refiner's

tanks and rejected, cuts the crude mill off  
from the opportunity to make anything like  
a favorable disposition of the suspicious goods  
or secure anything like their reasonable value  
on a hurried, forced, and distress sale. As  
against this, the refiner says that you cannot  
sell a man one thing and compel him to take  
another; that when he sells "prime summer  
yellow oil" for future delivery, he has got to  
fulfill his contract, and he cannot make  
"prime summer yellow oil" out of "off crude,"  
and his position and argument looks reason-  
able as an abstract proposition. The theory  
that you can sell a man one grade of goods  
and force him to take another, we admit as  
an abstract proposition, without attending  
circumstances, is wrong, yet there ought to  
be fixed in the rules some basis of adjusting  
transactions of this kind on an equitable  
basis, so as not to allow one man to take ad-  
vantage of another or oppress him when  
there is reasonable approximation on grade  
and no bad faith can be shown. Perhaps this  
off oil that is shipped on a prime contract is  
worth to the refiner practically the same as  
if it would make "prime summer yellow,"  
or nearly so, and it might be the very oil he  
wanted, yet it is within his power to take  
advantage of the situation and oppress the  
mill.

(To be continued.)



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

E. M. Evarts, Nashville, Tenn., will erect a creamery.

Albert Petri, Rochester, N. Y., will install cold storage plant for fruits.

The plant of the Coffeyville Ice Company, Coffeyville, Kan., was destroyed by fire.

F. X. Foltz, Humboldt, Tenn., will remove ice factory from Brownsville, Tenn.

The American Ice Company, Norfolk, Va., will build and equip a plant this summer.

The Hoster Brewing Company, Columbus, O., is erecting a cold storage building in Altoona, Pa.

The E. M. Upton Cold Storage Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated.

The Armour Packing Company will erect a refrigerating and cold storage plant at 323 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

The Retail Grocers' Ice Company, Little Rock, Ark., capital \$50,000, is being organized by the Retail Grocers' Association.

The Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., makers of refrigerators, will erect a plant at Battle Creek, Mich.

The Ash Ridge Creamery Company, Forest, Wis., capital \$12,500, has been incorporated by A. W. Ambrose, H. W. Haines and others.

The Consumers' Pure Ice Company, Lawton, Okla., capital \$2,000, has been incorpo-

rated by C. A. Inglehart, C. D. Goben and J. H. King.

The Jacob Marty Cheese Company, Brodhead, Wis., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Jacob Marty, C. W. Carpenter and B. Marty.

The Dayton Co-operative Creamery Company, Dayton, Ore., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by T. P. Coughlin, R. L. Harris and others.

The W. R. Perry Ice Company, New London, Conn., capital \$45,000, has been incorporated by Walter R. Perry, F. L. Comstock and others.

The Old Salem Creamery Company, Petersburg, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by C. P. Horner, H. C. Levering and W. H. Houghton.

## S. & S. EXTENSIONS

The sales departments of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have been exceedingly busy during the past year in extending the system of branch houses and in improving and enlarging those already in existence. Here are some of the things they are doing now:

At Providence, R. I., the old plant has been transferred to the new one, which was formerly that of the Lincoln Packing Co., but which has been thoroughly overhauled and brought up to date in its facilities.

At Boston, Mass., the plant at 5 North Market street has been materially improved and looks like a new place. The provision house at 19 Commercial street is doing a splendid business, and is without question as fine a plant of its kind as can be found anywhere in the country.

At 101 Barclay street, New York, the branch is now handling small stock and soon will be ready for provisions. As usual with Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's branches, it is well appointed.

At Des Moines, Iowa, arrangements have been made with the Des Moines Union Railway for a cooler. Heretofore meats have been handled and delivered from the cars.

At Milwaukee, Wis., the branch will be enlarged and equipped with the finest apparatus and will have every required facility for business.

At St. Louis, Mo., plans are under way for a large branch at Poplar and Twenty-first street, where a site was recently purchased.

Throughout Illinois and Iowa the branches of the company are being overhauled and extended, all improvements being of a lasting character.

The University of Chicago recently placed an order with the American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich., for two large fans, one for induced, the other for forced draft. These fans are duplicates of the ones which the American Blower Company furnished the University last August.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or mce, and hogs by the cwt.*

## Speculative Markets Chiefly, Therefore Frequent Changes in Prices—Cash Buying of a Conservative Order.

There has been a feverish look to affairs this week, and although prices have been occasionally advanced the undertone has been less satisfactory than in a long while. It is clear that the variability of market conditions latterly has modified confidence among many buyers, that the cash trading is being carried on with much more caution and that the outside speculators are becoming scarce as fearing more disturbed conditions. It has been easy at times for the packers to force prices sharply upward against "shorts" of pork and ribs, but there has almost at once followed a pressure to sell by which the cash buyers have become demoralized and the outside speculator has for the most part got out of deals quickly. That the consumption of meats is good and that pork has been benefited by the freer absorption of it by the Southern trade, in connection with the pulling down of the stocks of ribs, has been clear; at the same time there is missed the usual all around export and home movements and the snap to trade affairs generally, while the receipts of hogs have been large for the week, and the packing is increasing.

There is a feeling among many buyers that market values are held with more difficulty. It had been until this week seemingly a more secure situation; whatever changes had been made in prices until a few days were regarded as incidental to manipulation, that the easy feeling could be displaced by packers at any time, and that a tone of buoyancy might in the near future develop. The changed sentiment of a few days among most outside traders may not have anything back of it, but the depression in the fat markets associated in market influences with lard, and the lulling of general speculative demands, yet it is clear that confidence is being destroyed in some directions over the ability of the packers to put the hog product markets to the better basis that had been counted upon by the general traders.

It may be that halting movements over a buoyant attitude are called for in the fairly liberal hog movement, and that when the excess of the hog supply is forward, a matter of perhaps two or three weeks, there will be rejuvenated conditions for the products. It is certain that unless the hog product markets assume a decided attitude in the near future for better prices that many associated products with lard will suffer further in value.

It is hard to believe that the present conditions of hog products trading are of more than of a temporary order. Despite the indicated feeling among many buyers. There is no question but that the hog supply for the entire summer period will be under that of last year for the same time, whatever full receipts of the swine are now had; the packers soon should be less exercised over hog prices and more for values of the products. The home consumption of meats, if not generally up to normal volume, is in some sections, as implied, liberal and satisfactory, and it would appear that there was needed only more spirited markets in the way of prices to bring out the usual trading from all distributors. It is a fact that foreign markets, which halt on any signs of reactions

from strong figures, are ready buyers on an advancing tendency; therefore, that there is needed confidence over the situation to bring out all around good demands; therefore, that packers, if able to push the market up, could bring about statistical positions even more to their advantage, and there would seem to be a reason why packers should at length further advance prices for the products, in the future that there is a good deal of selling ahead yet to be done; the market would likely be held until it was liberally accomplished when once arranged to a better basis. Moreover, the packers' position, as favored by the statistical outlook, could not be disturbed except by crop reports, and there are several weeks yet of trading before any possible crop influence can enter to upset affairs, while any crop news would have effect only in the mood of speculators over discounting the future. So far as concerns actual supplies of the commodities through the period to the fall season, they are likely to show a steady falling off.

The foreign markets have sympathized with any weakness here, while they have been checked over buying by the frequent sharp fluctuations in prices, for meats and pork particularly. Moreover, it is believed that a good deal of the consigned stuff is being sold in Europe at a decidedly less price than the lay down cost on trades here, and that competition in the trading there is by that much modified. But the consignments and general outward movements have been much less latterly than in last year for the same time, and it would seem probable that any surplus packing from late larger hog supplies could be easily sent to the other side without giving a burdensome supply there and that the general stocks in this country would in that degree be additionally, at length, stimulating to the packers' position over prices.

It is a fact that the late slackness over the pure lard market has influenced other products, that cotton oil, by reason of it and the effect upon the business in the compounds, is at  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower prices and very dull, while the exporters have become very quiet over the product; tallow has also declined in New York to  $\frac{6}{8}$ ¢ for city, hhds., because of the lard position, and the resorts as well of the soapmakers to substitute oils and fats for tallow; oleo stearine alone holds up in price, but even this product has very light attention of buyers.

In New York pork has been doing better, but lard has been under neglect by shippers, pending clearer ideas of the future. The city cutters have sold some large lines of pickled bellies, loose, at 10, and some of them begin to talk a little firmer over their value. Generally trading among the cutters is improved, although not much is being done by them with the West Indies.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,499 bbls. pork, 10,658,211 pounds lard, 12,156,577 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,387 bbls pork, 14,621,911 pounds lard, 17,359,128 pounds meats.

BEEF.—Demands are very slow, and the market is lower, despite small stocks. City extra India mess, tcs., quoted at \$23@24; barreled, family, \$16.50@17; packet, \$15; mess, \$12.50@13.

Sales in New York for the week to present writing: 500 bbls mess pork at \$18.50@19.25; 250 bbls. short clear do, at \$19 to \$20.75; 175 bbls. city family do, at \$19.50 to \$20; 250 tcs. Western steam lard on p. t. (quoted at \$10.67); 450 tcs. city steam lard, at \$10.10 to \$10.30. (Compound lard 8¢ for car lots to 8½¢ for jobbing quantities); 450 tcs. Western pickled hams at 12 to 12½¢; fully 70,000 pounds city pickled bellies, at 10 for all averages except smokers; 1,500 loose city pickled shoulders, at 8½¢; 3,500 loose city pickled hams, at 11½¢@12; 2,000 green bellies, at 10½¢, and 2,800 green hams at 11½¢.



# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—Most of the buyers have manifested comparatively little interest in the situation. The large buyer has been operating in an unostentatious way, which may in a measure count for the comparatively steady condition of prices. It is not improbable that older offerings could be obtained on a concession basis, as holders are more or less anxious to dispose of them.

**NATIVE STEERS.**—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of 9,000 Mays at 13c. A fractionally higher price is now being demanded for this class of hides, though less desirable offerings can be obtained at a variety of prices.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up, have moved in substantial quantity at from 12¼ to 12½c., while hides of earlier salting offer at even money.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up, have sold to the number to about 8,000 Mays at 12¼c.

**TEXAS STEERS.**—Are closely sold up, and have moved as high as 14¼c. for No. 1, at which price they are now quotable.

**NATIVE COWS.**—Are an unimportant factor with early take-off offering at 10½c., while Mays are available at 11c. This supply, while not large, is fully adequate to the call.

**BRANDED COWS.**—Offer at 10½c. for May hide. There are very few available. Bids under 10¼c. are not being considered.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—Are nominally worth 10c., with branded held at 9¼c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market has been more or less quiet, though many of the principle varieties are strongly sustained, more because of small receipts than any other reason. Upper leather tanners are not operating to any extent, owing to the fact that they have curtailed their output and materially lessened their necessities.

**NO. 1 BUFFS.**—25 to 40 lbs., are nominally worth 9c.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES.**—25 to 40 lbs., offer at from 8½ to 10½c., the latter price by the way applying to second quality; they are in good supply, though second grade predominates.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.**—Are worth about 8½c. Though the price depends very materially on the percentage of steers.

**NO. 1 NATIVE COWS.**—Free of brands and grubs, are available in small quantity at 9c., with number 2's offering at 8c. While some holders demand a fractionally higher price, it would be difficult to secure any offerings at less money. The call is of a limited character.

**NO. 1 CALF SKINS.**—8 to 15 lbs., and an ordinary range of country skin are worth 11¼c. The general situation is in easier tendency.

**DEACONS.**—Range from 62½ to 82½, according to weight, quality and selection, and are in active request at these prices.

**NO. 1 KIPS.**—15 to 25 lbs., sell at from 9 to 9½c. for a desirable quality, supply being limited in character.

**HORSE HIDES.**—While nominally worth \$3.25, cannot be said to be well sustained at the price.

**SHEEP SKINS.**—The packer market is well sold up, and the country market is also pretty strong. We quote country pelts, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

**COUNTRY LAMBS.**—25 to 40c.; packer lambs, 55c.

### BOSTON

Tanners continue to practically ignore the market, and will only buy in accordance with the most urgent necessities. The continued depression in the upper leather market is responsible for the dullness in the class of hides convertible in this class of leather. There is a general disposition to curtail the output, which is naturally exerting an adverse effect upon prices. While many of the shippers adhere to high prices, those of them who are really anxious to sell are pretty sus-

ceptible to market quotations. The reserves of tanners are being well worked down despite which most of them are supplied at least in adequate proportion to their needs. There is no change in the New England situation. The few that are being handled range from 8¼ to 8½c., and are readily salable at those prices.

### PHILADELPHIA

Business continues in an unsettled and altogether in an unsatisfactory condition, and is materially restricted by the coal strike now in progress in this section. Sales are of rather an insignificant character. We quote city steers 11c., city cows, 8½ to 9c.; country steers, 10 to 10½c.; country cows, 8 to 8½c.; country bulls, 8¼ to 8¾c.

### NEW YORK

The green salted hide market has been quiet, and the only sales of any consequence have been a few cars of May skins, butts sides, ranging in prices from 13 down to 11¼c. We quote city steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13c.; butt brands, 60 lbs. and up, 12 to 12¼c.; side brands, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼c.; city cows, 9½ to 9¾c.; bulls, 9¾c.

### SUMMARY

There has been comparatively little operation in the Chicago packer market, excepting on the part of the United States Leather Company, which has been a liberal buyer, and while other purchasers have operated to some extent, their business taken altogether did not

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

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Pelts, Tallow, Bones.  
Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer. Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
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amount to a great deal. Several of the smaller buyers have been holding off in the evident hope that they would be able to purchase on more favorable terms by delaying their operation. Though there is no indication of any recession in values, excepting in the case of older stock, on which holders are very prone to bids. The country market, while not very active of late, is the center of a firm feeling at least on the principle descriptions, largely on account of the small receipts and the strength preserved in the packer market. The dullness is largely ascribable to the depressed upper leather conditions, which are conspicuously dull at the present time.

There is no noteworthy change in the Boston situation, tanners preserving their customary attitude of purchasing only in accordance with urgent necessity. This dullness can be ascribed to upper leather conditions, which are about the same all over the country, and curtailment is the general order. The Philadelphia situation is quiet, partly because of sympathy with circumstances with other centers, and partly on account of the coal strike, which is naturally exerting a very adverse influence. The New York market is very quiet, and the only sales of consequence having been a few cars of butts, steers, and sides at a variety of prices.

(Continued on page 38.)

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The market still has a sick look, notwithstanding that on every decline there are some efforts to talk it steadier. The unsettled appearance is more for grades that the soapmakers figure over; nevertheless there is sympathetic effect upon all other qualities. The fact that the pure lard market recently was occasionally rather more satisfactory to the selling interests was without influence over tallow, although probably it occasioned some talk at times that tallow was ruling on bottom and that the "turn was at hand." It is apparent that the occasional displays of strength in pure lard have not as yet invigorated the demands for compounds; until the compound shows an active trading through which their makers would be compelled to buy tallow, it cannot be expected that the beef fat prices will recover tone. The long time slackness over buying tallow by the compound makers has left the general market in shape to feel the influence of the soap trade situation. And the soapmakers have no reason to be anxious over tallow supplies; their manufactured goods business is not at all lively; indeed it is being carried along in a very conservative way. In ordinary seasons buyers of soap usually stock up freely ahead by which surpluses conditions prevail for raw materials; this year the disposition to buy manufactured goods is more to protect actual needs, and while the season's business will probably be as large, if not larger than ordinarily, yet it does not call for urgency at any time over taking the raw materials, and the soapmakers as well are put in a position to take advantage of any favorable rates for substitutes against tallow. Thus palm oil which had been bought largely latterly, displacing just so much the use of tallow by the soapmakers, is still offered at a comparatively low buying price. A close lay down price of palm oil by a recent cable is 5 1-2c. Some other soap materials are, as well, cheap as against tallow, notwithstanding the recent rather sharp decline in the price of the beef fat. The entire situation is therefore apparent. It is evident that demands in a general way for tallow will have to return to normal attitude before it can be said that weakness is out of the market for the product. It is clear that the marked reduction of productions of tallow all over the country, by reason of the diminished consumption of beef, have lost their full effect in the lack of, as referred to, competitive demands for the tallow and the taking of substitutes.

Then again the foreign tallow markets, which under ordinary circumstances would have felt the situation of stocks of the fat abroad and the prospects of diminished Australian supplies of it, are easing up, and appear to be sympathizing with the drift of affairs in this country, while buyers there are very cautious. At the London sale on Wednesday there was 9d. declined for beef and

mutton grades, with 1,250 casks offered and 40 per cent. sold by one cable, and by another, 9d. @ 1s. decline, with 1,250 casks offered, and half of it sold.

The New York market had a sale of 200 hhds. city a few days since at a decline to 6 1/4c., and on Wednesday 100 hhds. more sold at 6 1/4c., and 6 1/4c. is now quoted, with the melters asking in instances 6 3/4c. There is a fair quantity of city in hhds., and tierces still on offer.

Edible is at 7 1/4 to 7 3/4c. out of town, and 7 3/4c. asked for city, and very dull.

Country made has yielded about 1/4c., more especially for other than the nice grades that the compound makers would take. Sales for the week of 275,000 lbs. at 6 1/4 to 6 3/4c., as to quality, although there are some choice lots held higher.

The Western markets have declined, and continue slow and somewhat nominal. It is said that prime packers in tanks has been sold at 7c., although in tierces it is quoted at 7 1/4c.; city renderers in tanks at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. for limited quantities.

**OLEO OIL.**—About all of the oil that can be spared is shipped to the Dutch markets, and yet the foreign sources of consumption have insufficient supplies, as they are doing a large business in butterine. There is an advance of a florin this week in Rotterdam; buyers there feel that if they should show their hands over wants of the oil that the market would be crowded sharply against them, notwithstanding the current comparatively high value. Last sale abroad at 71 florins. The moderate amount of business doing in the New York market in a jobbing way is at hardening prices; extra is quoted here at 12 1/2c.; second, extra, at 12c.; No. 2 at 11c. and No. 3, at 9c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The situation has come practically to a standstill. It is an order of affairs in which the compound makers, feeling that the stearine is of high value, as well as that some other fats have recently had important declines, and that the business in the compounds is not active, are very offish

over the stearine market. On the other hand, the pressers of the stearine realize that the collections of fat are moderate, that they are diminishing, and that the prospects for a long time ahead are for much less than the ordinary make of the stearine; therefore holdings of the product are gripped with confidence. If pure lard should advance, as expected of it, there could be no question of an active business in the compounds by which the supplies of stearine would be closely needed. The future of the stearine market, therefore, depends upon the developments of the pure lard market, as aside from the consideration of its reduced production.

At present there is demand for occasional car lots at 13 1/4c., at which 60,000 lbs. were taken, to 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c. asked. At Chicago, 13 1/2c. is quoted, at which 200,000 lbs. were recently sold.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The refined lard is only moderately wanted, and its makers get about sufficient of the stearine from their own productions; therefore the open market is rather neglected and values depend more for a holding basis upon the cost of lard. About 11 1/4 to 12c. quoted.

**GREASE.**—There is a good deal in stock here that has been held for some time in expectation of better conditions than have prevailed. It may be said now that with the sinking tallow markets that buyers of all greases are very cautious and that the situation of their market values is very unsatisfactory. The late liberal takings of palm oil and other oils by the soap trade have had their effect upon both tallow and grease. There is hardly a material export demand. "A" white, quoted at 7 1/4 to 7 3/4c.; "B" white, at 6 3/4 to 7c.; yellow, at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.; bone and house, at 5 1/4 to 6 1/4c. It is almost impossible to sell large lots, as bidding is low.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The make is about accommodated to the current narrow demands; the moderate surplus, therefore, does not materially suffer in value, although with the easy grease market there are ready sellers. White quoted at 6 1/4c., and yellow at 5 3/4c.

**LARD OIL.**—The fact that trading drags and that it rarely exceeds small lots makes firm holding of prices difficult, notwithstanding

(Continued on page 38.)

## TALLOW TRIERS

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Correspondence Solicited.

## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

#### Easier, Dull Markets—Absence of Export Demand—Inactive Home Sources.

It is a poor sort of a market. Very little satisfaction can be had out of it by either the usual buyers or sellers. It is practically a waste of time on the part of the trade to devote the usual hours to the frequented business spots, and most of the traders on the exchange floor have for the present little else to do but talk over miscellaneous topics and indulge in thoughts over cotton oil possibilities. Rarely is action called over a bid for the product. It had been hard enough for several weeks to bear with the apathetic look of affairs, but the tone within several days has been of an even more disgusting order to traders generally.

It is, of course, a fact that there is rarely much springiness to trading at this period of the year, but we think that the current month has enhanced the usual exhibition of dulness. Of course the season is peculiar, in the comparatively high prices ruling as against ordinary years, with the consequent disposition of buyers to take alarm over any manifestation of uncertainty in fat prices generally. But it would seem as if a little more vitality than at present exists had been counted upon for this time, and that the fact that the extent of business has not materialized to expectations gives rather a weak look to prices. Slight declines have taken place in markets in every direction this week, yet they have failed to start more than occasional demand for supplies. It is clear that all buyers of cotton oil are apprehensive over the future and that they are unwilling to buy beyond actual needs, while that they are piecing out wants in some degree with substitute oil and other fats. And the substitute fats and oils are seemingly to be had in Europe more freely than had been thought probable by traders in this country, and that

the consumption of general oils on the other side have fallen under expectations by which the little larger supply than thought probable can be had. The peanut oil is offered thence to this country at a lay-down price equal to 6½ to 7c. per pound, duty of one per cent. per pound paid, showing that the market abroad is under decidedly the value of cotton oil, and by which the inference is that there is enough peanut oil held abroad as against the necessity of buying cotton oil, although, of course, it represents a grade adapted only to the wants of soapmakers. Then again Europe, which had sold large quantities of palm oil to this country, is solicitous of further buying orders; it has seemingly plenty of palm oil to spare. The inference is that if Europe is anxious to sell fats which are interlocked in use with cotton oil for soap purposes, that it is in a position to halt over taking the cotton oil from this country and that it will not buy at all freely until its market values are placed more to its advantage, or are arranged more to the basis of the competing products. Of course the fats that are on offer at relatively weak figures are those used by the soapmakers as distinct from edible purposes and have their bearing directly upon all soap oils. But the fact remains that an indirect influence is had from the feature and that the diminished wants of soapmakers of any grade of fat leaves just so much extra supply of it to bear against the all-around values of all grades of fats. Of course it could be said that Europe in offering its oils to this country and re-shipping some of its other fats is doing it for the purpose of adding depression to affairs here, by which it hopes to get an ultimate advantage for buying. But our reasoning is that Europe over-supplied in some instances of fats in the winter and early spring months apart from taking cotton oil, but with which cotton oil is associated, with consumption and market considerations, that it had early in the season big ideas of possibilities, as had many traders in this country, because of the short corn crop and forced early marketing of cattle and hogs, and that as the outside figures of products have perhaps not been reached, or at least not well sustained more recently, that it is now willing to resell some stuff that it thinks it can get along without until developments take place over the crop reports in July and August. We think that the late slight setting back of

lard prices, however that they have since become spasmodically steadier, had most to do with disturbing confidence over all fat markets and by which the late weakness in the general markets developed.

The fact that the distributors of the compounds became quiet on the unsettled pure lard market meant very conservative buying by home sources of cotton oil and beef fat. The effect in Europe as well was to retard buying of not only hog products, but fats generally, as well as increasing the desire to sell fats other than cotton oil, as of cotton oil its stocks are very moderate.

But when palm oil is offered laid down in this country at 5½c. per pound there is offered a division of interest of the soapmakers from tallow of a market order, while the weakness and lower prices for tallow tends to make the soapmakers very indifferent over buying cotton oil; notwithstanding cotton oil is still cheap as compared with tallow. Tallow has come down from a recent 6½c. basis for city in hhd., to 6¼c., at which lower price the last sale was made; this would mean 6½ to 6¾c. for city in tierces, for which the packages are free of charge, and should in this respect be used in comparison with the value of cotton oil, while all grades of tallow have also declined at the West. Cotton oil is a little less than 6c. per pound, but if the soapmakers were neglecting it several weeks since, when its price was much more attractive to them than at present as compared with tallow, it is not likely to take their attention more. There would seem to be conveyed the thought as well that the soapmakers in this country are pretty well stocked up with cotton oil as against at least the current run of business in soaps or the near future prospects of trading in them.

Our opinion has been that after awhile cotton oil might have steadier value temporarily, because we have believed in an ultimately higher pure lard market; but we have all along contended that it would probably be impossible to clean up the stocks of the oil except as its prices were put to a basis that would prompt liberal export buying, and that there was likely to be a development before the new season was reached in the buyer's favor. But it may be that weakness will come about sooner than had been regarded as probable for the oil. It is quite certain that the tone is now more in the buyer's favor than it was latterly, and that there is a decline of ½ to 1c. per gallon for the week at the seaboard market, while that there is even less interest among buyers than latterly, and notwithstanding the fact that the pure lard market has been a little more vigorous—spasmodically—latterly as concerns prices. But

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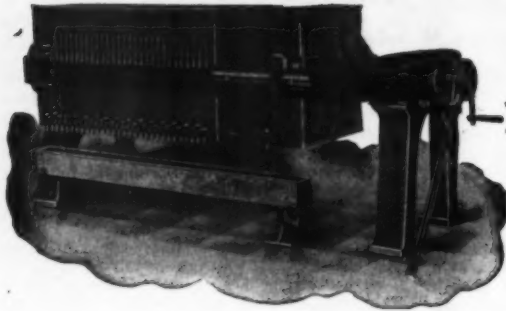
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lard seems to be supported with an effort, and the buyers of the associated products feel like holding off for more significant features. It is realized that the packers could control the hog products markets, that they are likely to do so after awhile for the purpose of putting out future contracts and that they would be as well favored in the movement by some statistical positions, but that just at the moment they are hesitating over the temper in order to take in some larger supplies of hogs without disturbing their market values. It is also considered that the home consumption of hog meats is liberal if lard is not as freely taken up as latterly, and that the beef consumption has in part gone to hog products; but there is enough less demand from Europe with the generally more conservative feeling among buyers of associated products that makes it doubtful that buoyant conditions are likely to prevail for any length of time over any commodity, however that lard may be stimulated at times. Moreover, there seems to be a growing disposition among buyers of all products in the fat line to tide along as closely as possible to actual needs until the time is reached for crop reports and with hopes that then there will be modification of values as discounting the future by speculators, although beyond question actual supplies of some commodities are likely to be shorter as the new season is approached than at present.

The English market for cotton oil has recovered a little from the depression of the previous week; it has advanced  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., as at the late decline it managed to sell up some surplus. The London auction sale on tallow, however, on Wednesday was 9d. @ 1s. lower.

The South has been offering from what little crude it has in stock lower prices to clean up; it sold 10 tanks as low as 36c., and 10 tanks off-grade at 35c., although ask-

ing up to 37c. for prime. It has further sold new crude for deliveries from October to December at 30c. in Texas for about 35 tanks, and probably more could be had at 30c., although more money is in most instances asked. The Valley wants 31 to 32c. for new crude for the fall deliveries, and the Southeast has sold 10 tanks new crude at 31c., while there are a number of buyers at 30c.

New Orleans sold 500 bbls. good off yellow, prompt delivery, at 42c., and further offers to sell at 42c.; it had been holding prime yellow at  $43\frac{1}{4}$ c., but afterwards offered to sell it at  $42\frac{3}{4}$ c.

New York offered prime yellow at a decline to 45c. for June delivery, and sold 500 bbls. at it; bids were afterwards reduced to  $44\frac{1}{2}$ c. July delivery of prime yellow quoted  $45\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked, without bidding. There were sales of 400 bbls. good off yellow at  $44\frac{1}{4}$  to  $44\frac{1}{2}$ c. White on the spot quoted at 48 to  $48\frac{1}{2}$ c., and winter yellow at 49 to 50c.

The exports of cotton oil up to the close of the previous week from the beginning of the

season were fully 319,000 bbls. less than for the corresponding time in the previous year.

The receipts in New York through the week have been larger as covering the oil recently bought at the South by the leading companies.

### COTTONSEED NOTES

A cottonseed oil company with \$40,000 capital has been organized at Magnolia, Miss., by Sam Hyman, T. B. Lampton and others.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company will erect a mill at East Fayetteville, N. C. Irvine & Ernest, Sylacuga, Ala., will erect a mill at Huntsville, Tex.

The Beeville Cottonseed Oil Company, Beeville, Tex., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by V. Kohler, C. C. Jones, B. W. Klipstein.

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The Richardson-Bond Milling Company, Hickman, Ky., are erecting a cottonseed oil and fertilizer plant.

The Boaz Cotton Oil Company, Boaz, Tenn., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by J. H. Sneed, R. R. McClesky and W. E. Sneed.

The Arkansas Cotton Oil Company, Fort Smith, Ark., will make improvements costing \$20,000 to plant.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati, O., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$200,000.

The plant of the Canton Oil Mill, Canton, Miss., will be thoroughly renovated.

A cottonseed oil mill company has been formed at Magnolia, Miss., by L. L. Lampton, J. H. Price, J. E. Wolfe and others.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The advance in lard and provisions early in the week did not help cottonseed oil any on account of the absence of demand from all quarters. The compound lard makers claim that they have all the oil they want. The soapmakers will not buy any oil as they claim it is too dear for them at present after the drop in tallow of  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound, and Europe continues the same policy which they have followed since the first of January, buying only about 20 per cent. of what they used to. The foreigners have no use for cottonseed oil at present prices except in a very limited way. As long, however, as holders here had confidence in the market to support same, the market held pretty steady, but the last few days their confidence seems to have left them and the market has been left without support, which has had a very weakening influence. There seems to be quite some cottonseed oil for sale and as it cannot be moved to Europe at present high prices, prices are likely to drop unless support is given to the market here. New crop oil is offered more freely at considerably below quotations for old crop and this naturally helps to depress the market.

We quote as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 45c. asked and 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid; do, July, 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked and 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; do, August, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid; do, October, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; do, November, 40c. asked and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; do, December, 40c. asked and 38c. bid; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 47c. asked and 46c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 47c. asked and 46c. bid; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 26s. 9d. Prime crude oil in tanks in the S. E., prompt, 36@37c.; new crop, 30@31c. New Orleans market for prime oil, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and for off-oil 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## Cottonseed Oil Machinery

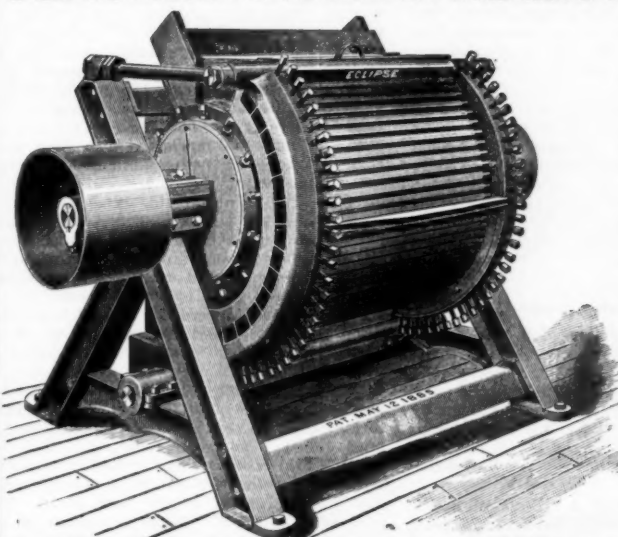
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For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

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# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## "KOSHER" EYES OPENING

The "kosher" butchers are beginning to find out that even if "kosher" meat is high it is cheaper at that price than it would be to build or rent a plant and kill the same grade of chucks at the same price. The "kosher" abattoir would have the trouble of keeping and disposing of its hinds. This would require refrigeration and a lot of auxiliaries that would not be necessary if all of the carcass could be taken in the same way as the forequarters are used by the "kosher" trade.

"Kosher" butchering is the most expensive of butchering and such meat must stand the cost of that expense. It is hard to send the forequarters into one channel of trade under one set of conditions and the hinds into a different channel under different conditions and to do it cheaply.

## A PEEP AT GRASSERS

In figuring over the present meat situation it is just as well to look at the future. The National Provisioner has made a survey of the present livestock conditions and finds that good grassers will be high this year for that grade of stock and that their meat will rule high for unfinished beef. This is a gloomy view to take, but it is the one which will have to be faced in selling meat this summer. The hope of a good corn crop is the only hope there is for cheaper stuff this year. Butchers are thus early advised as to the probabilities of the market so that no false anticipations may be indulged in by the marketmen.

## AVOID SUMMER SMELLS

Summer is edging in. The ice box and other parts of the market need attention to keep them fresh during the hot, sultry days. Ladies like to buy in a cool, cheerful, fresh looking market during the hot weather. The meat seems nicer under such circumstances. My lady's nose is sensitive and hot weather makes dingy, greasy-looking shops smell badly. Look out for your summer trade.

## DIFFERENCE IN POLITE AND FAMILIAR BUTCHERS

Being pleasant behind the counter is one thing. Being familiar is another. It takes no time or effort to be pleasant while working right along. It takes a lot of time and waste of attention to be familiar. It takes three-times as long to please and serve a lady who feels that she is on familiar terms with you than it does to serve one who is attended to in a nice way. She doesn't ask you to take down all of your meat to let her see it, nor to unload your ice-box to let her see what you have.

A butcher on Third avenue, New York City, and his brother butcher almost next door, illustrate the above. The over familiar butcher has a few talkative customers while the other has only time for a word to the crush who come to buy. Take the hint.

## FROZEN MEAT NOT THE SAME

An experienced London butcher in speaking of New Zealand frozen mutton says:

"Meat has not the same nature after freezing as that which only comes under the refrigerating process."

There are other things to be said against frozen meats. But they can't be shipped so long a distance without being frozen. Such meats are inferior but they are better than no meats and afford the poorer classes a kind of meat at lower prices.

## Sir Loin and Porterhouse

Charles I., at a grand banquet held on the occasion of the knighting of a prominent member of society, chose the best part of beef, namely, the Sir Loin; hence the name.

The sirloin of the present day is what is known in our trade as the close, not the raised, side; and the real meaning of a porterhouse steak is a cut from between the bones of the chump end of the same, 1 1-2 inches thick.

## Badly Finished Forequarters

An English butcher writing to the London Meat Trades Journal, says:

"As a retailer of all kinds of frozen beef and mutton, for the past ten years I was much interested in the correspondence upon the question of the finish of forequarters. I must say that New Zealand forequarters are finished in a far superior manner to the American and in addition are better for the retailer, as the neck ends are well trimmed, and in addition have one or two joints removed.

By far the worst dressed met I have ever cut are forequarters of beef from the River Plate, with big rough necks, badly drained and often tucked up shoulders, which renders them very difficult to cut. The mutton from the same source is also very often badly finished, and the necks are nearly always dirty and present an appearance which frequently renders it difficult of sale.

## After New Laws

The butchers of St. Louis, Mo., desire some new city ordinances. They are considering the proposed law relating to early closing and the proposed repeal of the law prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets.

The law against driving cattle through the streets is condemned by many of the butchers as a barrier against the use of slaughter-houses.

Boston, Mass., has had a falling off in its local fresh meat trade. The decrease has been 50 per cent. and is due to the present meat agitation. The "Bean Eaters" are eating beans or other vegetables in place of meat.

## Ate Raw Sausages in Court

Fred Creedon, a Chicago butcher, sued a customer for his bill for sausages. The customer said that it was not fit to eat. Then this happened:

"If I eat this sausage I think he ought to be willing to pay for it," said the butcher.

"If you do eat that stuff I will pay for it," responded the debtor.

The butcher ate several links in court. The rash debtor paid.

## A Home Way to Tell Oleomargarine

About half a pint of sweet milk is heated to boiling and a piece of the suspected substance about as large as the end of the thumb is dropped into the hot liquid, which is stirred with a light stick until the fat is all melted. The vessel containing the mixture is now placed in cold water and stirred until the fat has hardened. At this point the fat, if oleomargarine, can easily be collected to-

gether in one lump by means of the stick, while if butter it will granulate and cannot be collected.

## Raised the Meat Anti

The retail butchers of Columbus, O., sized up the Chicago meat riots quick and to their profit. They simply shoved up the price to cover the famine idea and made lots of money.

## A FAMOUS FRENCH DISH

Consul Albin W. Tourgee, at Bordeaux, France, writes interestingly in regard to the famous pates de foie gras made in France, and referred to by The National Provisioner some time ago. He quotes the following paragraph from the article of our contributor:

"It is something of a surprise to find that even in such a high-priced article as pates de foie gras, the traditional diseased goose livers have been replaced by beef and pork."

Then he says:

"The names of certain French packers are then given who are charged with substituting beef suet and pork for 'diseased goose livers.' One of these packers thus curiously stigmatized is a shipper through this consulate. He is also a large importer of American products, and his trade may be seriously impaired by this denunciation of his wares.

"It is hardly correct (at the outset) to refer to 'foie gras'—as it is produced in southern France, at least—as 'diseased.' A fattened goose liver is no more diseased than the meat of an overfed hog. Both are 'abnormal,' and in that sense might be regarded as the product of unsanitary conditions. The goose may for a time be confined by a tether a yard or so in length, fastened to a stake, beside which it waits with the healthiest appetite for its frequently supplied portion of American corn meal, which is the food chiefly relied upon for fattening. In fact, the increased importation of American maize during the past quarter of a century has been a chief stimulus to the trade in foie gras. The goose is not encouraged to take too much exercise, any more than any other fattening animal. He is not fed for his health, but to incline him to take on fat. The result of this is to greatly enlarge the liver, which is the most valuable part of the carcass. But those who have seen the prize hog almost unable to stand erect, and kept from actual melting of its superabundant flesh only by frequent use of the hose, will readily perceive that if too much fat is a disease, there are other forms of abnormal development just as objectionable as the much-prized goose liver.

"Foie gras d'oie—the fat goose liver—is prepared for use and export here in several forms: (a) Foie gras natural, (b) pates de foie gras, and (c) puree de foie gras. The foie gras natural is simply the cooked liver served without any form of sauce or seasoning except the fat or oil of the liver itself. The pate de foie gras of commerce consists of the cooked liver packed in tin boxes of a standard size, which the liver is roughly cut to fit. The space not occupied by the liver is filled with the trimmings of the liver or pork, finely hashed and pressed in. Over this is poured the melted fat, sometimes of the liver and sometimes beef suet. The pieces of liver clipped off in this process of fitting the cooked liver to the box are used with other hashed meats and flavoring matters like truffles in preparing what is known in commerce as 'puree de foie gras.'

"The practice of using suet instead of the natural fat of the goose liver, as a support or matrix by which the interstices between the liver and the box are filled, is not so wholly reprehensible as might at first appear, since it has certain good reasons, or at least excuses. In the first place, the suet and the somewhat firmer meat packed about the liver prevents the latter from being broken up by sliding about in the box, as it is likely to do on long journeys when only the thin oil of the liver is used. Another fact which shippers have learned by costly experience is that the pure fat of the goose is much more likely than beef to become rancid when used as the sold pack of the foie. It is also claimed that



the strong, greenish fat of the goose is sometimes repulsive to persons of weak stomach, and that Americans, who are especially opposed to what they term 'messy dishes,' are unreasonably opposed to pates made with the pure goose fat. The modifications described are prepared simply to reconcile the perverted American taste to the foreign dainty. Though the primal purpose of the change of material was no doubt to reduce cost of production, the result is said not only to be a reduction in price to the consumer, but to give him an opportunity to select the form of this delicacy he may prefer. Some people greatly prefer the sorts which have the foie naturel with the supporting pate made of other hashed meats and the more wholesome appearing and less highly flavored suet.

"Instead of being a harmful or depreciable adulteration of a well-known product, it is claimed this is a modification not only harmless, but of a character essential to its preservation and adaptation to the popular taste of the majority of the American people. At all events, it does not seem exactly fair that firms who have made entirely healthful products should be rated by name among those engaged in making and selling 'adulterated food.' At least one of the parties named—the others not being shippers from this port—manufactures all kinds of foie gras known to commerce in this vicinity, leaving to his customers the choice of those best suited to their particular trade. All are good, and all their components absolutely wholesome, as he declares, some being being better adapted for one taste and some for others."

We are glad to have our Consul correct impressions as he has done. In that way the best and most reliable facts are made known.

#### Points About Sheep and Mutton

Sheep farms increase in fertility.

The sheep suffers less from drouth than any other animal.

Foot disease rarely originates in high, dry ground.

The wool crop is one of the surest on the farm.

A sheep that will yield no profit has no place on the farm.

Put the sheep into a good condition before marketing.

Medium sized sheep usually have the best as well as the heaviest fleece.

By the time a sheep is one year old its value can be determined.

Yolk in the wool has no value except to soften and preserve the fibre.

Unless wool grows steadily and uniformly it will have points here and there.

Mutton can be produced at a less cost per pound than beef and the fleece is additional profit.

When wool is too dry it is harsh to the feel and brittle and loses its natural softness and curl.

It is the ill conditioned sheep in the flock that cause the largest amount of trouble in managing.

One important item in keeping sheep for profit is to secure a good flock at the start and then keep them up.

A fleece should possess the properties of evenness and uniformity; this refers to covering density and quality.

Avoid the fleece that runs to coarse hempy fibers at the thigh and along the lower line.

Sheep are naturally healthy but quickly succumb to disease under unfavorable conditions.

#### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

James C. Martin's market at Monmouth, Ill., was destroyed by fire Friday of last week.

Peterson's meat market at Franklin, Neb., was burned out last week.

A big fire at Ola, Ark., has wiped out Ellison & Pearson's meat market.

Fire at Renfrew, Pa., has destroyed Hoon's meat market.

Charles Meyer, the Auburn, N. Y., butcher, has filed his petition in bankruptcy.

A flood destroyed W. H. Adams' meat market at Deadwood, S. D., a few days ago.

#### THE BEST PAYING BEEF STEER TO BUY FOR CARCASS BEEF

By N. L. Shubert, Rockport, Me.

An animal to be most profitable for a beef steer must be an early maturing one, one that fattens quickly and lays on lots of flesh. In order to lap on flesh the animal must have a form which has plenty of room for flesh. This form must therefore be broad, square and blocky. Also to lay on flesh the steer must be a good feeder, one that will eat lots of food and utilize that food for making flesh.

To get an animal that is a good feeder we want one that has what is known as good quality—that is, a loose, pliable skin covered with fine glossy hair. Why? Because it has been found that animals having a loose, pliable skin covered with fine glossy hair do feed better than those with a tight skin covered with bristly hair. Fine, smooth bones are wanted in a profitable beef steer so as to get a large per cent. of flesh from him when he is dressed, and not a pack of large rugged bones.

A profitable beef steer must be one that will lay his flesh on the parts which bring the most when sold at the butcher shop. And this a steer cannot do unless he is so formed that the parts on which the best flesh is developed so as to hold plenty of it. I will now endeavor to describe the qualities a profitable beef steer should have and tell why they should be such:

The head should be short and small, because it does not contain any valuable flesh, and because a short head invariably goes with a short, thick-set body.

The forehead should be full, broad and high, so as to show intelligence.

The mouth should be large and the muscles of the jaws well developed, so as to indicate a good food grinding apparatus.

The eyes should be full, bright and clear, because this indicates great vitality and vigor, two of the most important qualities.

The neck should be short, thick and set firmly on the shoulders, because this indicates a short thick-set body and a tendency to lay on flesh.

The shoulders should be compact and well covered with flesh, so as to give smoothness of form and flesh on forequarters.

Short, straight and wide-apart fore legs are wanted to give a good foundation for the forequarters. Legs should be short, because they are not worth much, and anyhow short legs are stronger than long ones.

The chest should be wide, deep and thick-set through the heart, so as to give plenty of room for the most important organs of the body, viz., heart and lungs.

The brisket should be deep and moderately projecting and breast wide, because this goes with a well formed chest.

The girth of the animal should be large, because this indicates a good chest.

The chops, or that portion just behind the withers, should be full, because this is one of the most valuable meat portions.

The back must be short, straight and broad; short because a short backed animal is an early maturing one; broad so as to give room for lots of flesh; straight so as to give good support.

Ribs should be well sprung and arched in order to give plenty of room for the digestive organs. It is a well founded fact that a large, deep chest and a capacious stomach are good indications that an animal has the capacity to utilize large quantities of food and make rapid progress in fattening. The ribs should be well covered with flesh, because this is a good indication that the animal fattens well.

The rump should be long, level and wide, so as to give plenty of room for rump steak.

The thighs ought to be full and well fleshed, in order to yield plenty of good round steak.

The flank should be full, low and thick, because if they are the thighs will generally be full and well fleshed.

The hind legs should be short and straight so as to give good foundation for hindquarters.

The tail should have a smooth base, fine bone and a fine hair switch; smooth base so there will be no fear of having lumpy patches of fat gathering there. This is very objectionable, because it spoils the looks of the steer, and looks go a great ways in effecting the sale of an animal. Fine bone in tail indicates that the animal is fine boned.

Then after all this we want an animal that has some life in it, one that will always be there to eat and one that is not wild, because a wild one is bothersome, and besides he is wasting flesh while running and jumping everywhere.

Now we might ask in which breed will we find such a beef steer? Well, there is no distinct breed of animals best for beef purposes, but any of the Short-horn, Hereford or Aberdeen-Angus breeds will do, because they originated in England where they were bred strictly for beef purposes. These are the best breeds of to-day, and a steer of any of these breeds and having the qualities already described will be the most profitable beef steer.

#### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Charles D. Busby, of Nutley, N. J., died last week. He was connected with the Armour Packing Company for several years.

George Wilkinson, the well-known meat man at Oelwein, Ia., died last week. He stood high in the community.



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## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

General Manager W. H. Noyes is back after a few days of rusticated absence.

Richard Webber, of the Harlem Packing House, cut up nearly 500 lambs in one day for sale over his counter.

Ike Grumbach, the energetic salesman of Nelson Morris & Co.'s big Manhattan Market box, is still ill with pneumonia. Ike is missed by butchers and all.

W. R. Lowell, the manager of Swift & Company's branch at Manhattan Market, was in Chicago this week on a holiday. George Howe was pro tem manager.

Manager Bell, Swift's Barclay street manager, was sick this week. Nothing serious, it is said.

Philip Miller, the butcher at 248 Monroe street, was called an "insurgent butcher" because he opened his shop. A woman harangued the protesting crowd, which promptly smashed the window of Miller's market.

Mrs. Sarah Cohn has opened the first co-operative meat market in the city. It is at 257 Stanton St. It is a "kosher" shop and she has five men working for her and her thirty odd contributors.

The "kosher" trouble is still on tap, but not in such an aggravated form as it was last week and the week before.

The committee of fifty Hebrews have about \$4,000 promised with which to start a "kosher" slaughter-house. They intend applying for a charter. The following is laid down as the basis of co-operation or working plan:

First—That a scale of prices to last several months be fixed by the meeting.

Second—The retailers receive the custom of those present at the meeting only upon promise of furnishing meat cheaper than it could be gotten elsewhere.

Third—The price of meat to be regulated by the trust charges, but always as cheap as possible.

Sam Walter is Washington Market's giant butcher. He is 6 ft. 6, weighs 290 lbs. He is a veritable beef elevator. His father, Ferdinand Walter, has been in the famous old market for 43 years and has seen things go up and down. He says "They sure are high now."

Sayles, Zahn & Co., the wholesale butchers, gave some of their competitors cold feet in figuring on fresh meat city contracts.

Theodore Schloerb, Burrill Brothers, and other Brooklyn retail butchers don't think that Judge Chester's or any body else's injunctions will lower meat prices.

D. K. Marrill, Jr., the big provision house on Rockaway Road, at Jamaica, had his premises broken into with a loss of about \$30 worth of goods.

The "kosher" organization's executive committee gave up its job of settling the price difficulty because the members of the "kosher" butchers' organization showed a wish to go to trading.

Arthur N. Hanson, the beef extract man, has quit calling ladies "little sunbeams." He will forever remember "how the hours and minutes have dragged."

### Gone to Meetin'

Marketmen Wm. G. Wagner, George Thomson, E. F. O'Neill, George H. Shaffer and several other butchers were absent at Troy this week attending the New York Retail Butchers' State Convention. That's why they did not answer the 'phone.

### The Woman Butcher Organization

New York City furnishes the unique spectacle of organized women in the retail meat line. Several Jewish women are fomenting a co-operative scheme for a chain of retail "kosher" markets in Greater New York. The organization is called The East Side Ladies' Association of the 16th District.

### "Richie" Webber & Benedict

A pretty home event was celebrated in Harlem on June 4. On that date Richard Webber, Jr., of the big Harlem packinghouse, at 120th street and Third avenue, took a partner. "Richie" is popular and engaging, so he couldn't frustrate fate any longer. It was unnatural for the makings of superior husbands to remain bachelors too long even though they are young. So "Richie" yielded to Cupid and, on the above date, married Miss J. Carroll, a pretty Harlem belle. It was a nice home wedding in the afternoon. The young couple left on a tour to Montreal and other Canadian resorts and will probably stop off at Niagara Falls on the way back.

A well-known meat man going towards the border saw the happy young couple acting like old folks in a suspiciously rice-like manner, to throw off suspicions as to the new state of things, and talking housekeeping in such an amateurish sort of way as to cast suspicion upon themselves. The passengers, however, kept humming something about the "bridegroom cometh," and some of the ladies picked up a few grains of rice after the couple passed out. Anyhow, several whispered: "It is a sweet couple."

The young benedict and his bride are expected back soon and then there will be music and dancing, and dinners, and ping pong and other emotional expressions of rejoicing, for both of the twain have hosts of friends in Harlem and elsewhere.

### It has Human Intelligence

M. A. Buchsbaum, cor. 39th St. and 9th Ave., in conversation with one of our reporters, gave his recent experience with the Moneyweight Scale made in Dayton, O. He stated that on Friday, June 5th, he placed one of these scales in his market and after careful checking for the day proceeded to telephone the Scale Co., at 11 E. 14th St., to send him two more of these scales at once. Mr. Buchsbaum is one of our most popular and successful New York City butchers and his authority is beyond question.

The Provisioner is always pleased to learn of new improvements, especially those which are indorsed as money savers. This scale, we are satisfied, is a great money maker for the retail butcher. It does honest work and is the marketman's best assistant. Saves his money.

### New Big Market

It is reported that A. S. & I. Bloch—the "Astor Market" butchers—will build a large structure at Sixty-third street and Madison avenue. The whole of the ground floor will be occupied by the butcher shop. The "Astor Market" building at Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue, is being demolished. The attorneys for the Madison Building Company deny the rumor.

### AMBASSADOR O'CONNER

Floor Manager O'Conner, of Richard Webber's Harlem packinghouse, takes care of a large part of the confidential business of the concern. He often acts in the capacity of ambassador where trade is secured and held by skillful diplomacy. He is a past master in the almost forgotten arts of courtesy and politeness, and is, therefore, particularly well fitted for handling delicate business transactions. During the past week he has been away on a mission of peace, bringing with him upon his return several evidences of the esteem in which he is held by customers in the shape of renewed contracts and new orders. Incidentally, he secured a good part of the business accruing from the Centennial at West Point. At Highland Falls and Peekskill he also made his presence of value to the packinghouse.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, June 11, 1902: Beef, 13,180 lbs.; veal, 1,660 lbs.; mutton, 360 lbs.; lamb, 1,099 lbs.; poultry, 3,000 lbs.; pork, 2,255 lbs.; total, 21,494 lbs.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The County Board of Health decided, in reply to the City Board of Health of Dayton, Ky., that the local slaughterhouse was legally located and could not be abated.

The Newark, N. J., butchers who opened on Sunday were not fined as their predecessors had been. Judge Schalk said: "I do not know any section in the law which prohibits the men remaining open."

"Kosher" meat caused trouble on the "hill" at Newark, N. J., when the "Co-operative Butcher Shop" opened at 13c. per lb. for chuck.

The hotels and restaurants of Chicago again supply beef at old prices. Things looked high and scarce for a while.

Eighteen provision men were charged with Sunday opening in Lynn, Mass. Usual penalty.

The retail butchers of Richmond, Va., say that "Meats are high because they ain't cheap, and everything is high, and what's the use of kicking."

Peekskill's Mohican seems to be enlivening that part of New York State's retail trade.

A "kosher" steer bought by Joseph Feld, the butcher at 108 Second street, Passaic, N. J., smashed a window and cleaned up a store on the Heights last week just because he wanted to before "checking" in.

A butcher up at Detroit, Mich., is suing some one for putting him on the "C. O. D." list. His name is George M. Turner. Some folks' credit isn't even "C. O. D."

The Minnesota Poultry Association is the latest chicken harvester. It is a fowl organization.

The St. Joseph, Mo., retail butchers still fear a meat famine as a result of the falling off in killing, due to the Chicago strike and other causes.

The S. & S. Co. did not get ousted out of Missouri. The court upset the ouster. It was a senseless move from he first.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The New York State Retail Butchers' Association met at Troy on Monday. A fair attendance was present. The meat situation had an overhauling, but nothing definite was done toward establishing abattoirs. Committees were appointed to canvass the matter. The usual "roasts" were passed and, after heated sessions of debate, much work found a pleasant end in the usual banquet and diversions. This year's session vamped ice, fats, meats and the usual menu of grievances—for the retail butchers have lots of grievances.

A resolution was passed basting the meat situation. It was decided to refer the matter of remedy to the national convention, to be held in Washington in August. A resolution extending thanks to State Attorney-General Davies for prosecuting and securing the injunction before Justice Chester of the Supreme Court against the Beef Trust. It was decided to hold the next convention in Buffalo the second Monday and Tuesday of June, 1903.

The following officers were elected: President, George H. Shaffer, of New York; first vice-president, John J. Smith, of Troy; second vice-president, James Bell, of Buffalo; recording secretary, D. J. Haley, of Troy; treasurer, Henry Meyer, of Brooklyn; financial secretary, M. J. Loughran, of Brooklyn.

The State Convention of the Texas Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association met at Dallas on Monday and had a very satisfactory meeting. The association is a young one and has done immensely well for its age.

The annual Convention of the Connecticut Retail Butchers' Association meets at Bridgeport on June 19. The chief feature will be Southport. Charles M. Beltz supervises the "bake."

The Hebrew Retail Butchers' Association of Boston, Mass., arbitrated the local "kosher" grievance among themselves last week and removed all boycotts. The buying end is now free.

## MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

**5/8c following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded**  
**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Chaimovitz, J., 238 Madison, to I. Hymovitz ..... \$100  
 Guarino, F., 300 E. 104th st., to G. De Luca ..... 100  
 Strauss, S., 347 E. 92d st., to H. Kellermann ..... 400

#### Bills of Sale.

Baccia, G., 116 Stanton st., to A. Zarcione ..... 60  
 De Luca, G., 300 E. 104th st., to F. Guarino ..... 100

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Doering, C., 717 3d ave., to G. Dressler ..... 300

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

**5/8c following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded**  
**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Frey, A., 628 Courtlandt ave., to R. Wagner ..... 500  
 Taub, B., 1158 3d ave., to S. Barbag Voelkle, F., 737 9th ave., to V. Neuberger ..... 650  
 Wesloh, J. H., 1006 Tinton ave., to J. Schwartz ..... 1,500  
 Tadin, I., 2132 Eighth ave., to B. Levine, et al. .... 72  
 Bernstein, C., 54 W. Houston st., to L. Uhr ..... 650  
 Flanagan, J., 533 W. Broadway, to Annie Malee ..... 120  
 Goldstein, H., 121 E. Houston, to S. Smith ..... 100  
 Goldstein, L. & S., 254 Broome, to Levin Sons, H. .... 250  
 Gurian, W., 14 Carmine st., to S. Rothstein ..... 110  
 Lamorticella, A., 573 E. 149th st., to N. Caggiano ..... 300  
 Newman, G., 417 1-2 Grand st., to S. Klatski ..... 250  
 Popper, E., 73 Allen, to J. Schwartz ..... 500  
 Rosenberg & Mayer, 39 E. 9th, to V. Steiner ..... 550  
 Spiro, M., 131 Rivington st., to Y. Seidman ..... 150  
 Schneider and Greenberg, 147 Chrystie st., to A. Stadtmuer ..... 60  
 Seif & Repner, 8 Wooster st., to H. Posternak ..... 100  
 Posternak ..... 350

#### Bills of Sale.

Brockman, I., 25 Bowery, to W. Fisher ..... 600  
 Cevasco, G., 247 3d ave., to L. Cevasco ..... 1,000  
 Lauda, M., 476 E. 151st st., to A. Lasaviano and C. Consolazio ..... 1,500  
 Niederholz, M., 552 Grand, to A. Niederholz ..... 300  
 Racioppi, G., 437 W. 39th st., to M. Calderone ..... 300  
 Schiffman, P., 181 E. 104th st., to D. Tauber ..... 125  
 Silber, I., 16 Goerck, to B. Silber, .... 800  
 Volpe, G., 408 E. 11th st., to Volpe & Sabionte ..... 300

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Stein, A., 426 E. New York ave., to H. Dammeyer ..... 750

#### Market Ordinance Void

The Zanesville, O., Court holds that the market ordinance of that place is unconstitutional and that grocers may purchase in the markets.

#### A "Kosher" Meat Combine

The Syracuse, N. Y., Journal of 8th June says:

Representatives of five Jewish congregations met last night and adopted resolutions to organize a kosher meat stock company, with a capital of \$6,000. It is the intention of the new organization to ship live cattle to Syracuse and to kill them in a slaughter house of their own.

## BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—G. P. Williams Co., Meriden; fish; sold out.—Peter Levine, Meriden; meat market; attached.—Louis Wagner, Meriden; meat market; attached.—B. Masters, Green Cove Springs; butcher; burned out.

INDIANA.—Hammond & Stiffler; Milford; meat; damaged by fire.

KANSAS.—J. S. Grice & Son; Topeka; meat, etc.; J. S. Grice, individually R. E. mtge. \$2,100.

MAINE.—E. H. Jones; Dexter; meats, etc.; E. H. Jones, individually, sold R. E. \$400.

MASSACHUSETTS.—G. D. Diamond; Boston; provisions; discontinued.—Higgins & Owen; Boston; provisions; if interested inquire at office (21).—Chas. H. Hartwell; Cambridge; prov.; succeeded by H. T. Hartwell.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Noves & Hall; Haverhill; provisions; dissolved.—Achille Proulx; Lawrence; prov.; sold out.—Henry W. Cole & Co.; New Bedford; prov. etc.; discontinued.—Gideon Gray; New Bedford; prov., etc.; assigned.—Ella P. Sibley; Boston; prov., etc.; wife of E. F. filed cert., etc.—Charles A. Stearns; Framington; prov. etc.; chattel mortgage, \$300.—Olivia S. Stocker, Somerville; prov., etc.; chattel mortgage, \$519. March 4, 1902, discharged.

MICHIGAN.—Wheeler & Beagle; Detroit; meat, etc.; succeeded by Lesperance Bros.

MISSOURI.—Thomas Hempstead; meat; Kansas City; sold out.—Luthy & Co., Kansas City; meat, etc.; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Granville H. Messer; Marlow; prov.; dead.—Joseph R. Trahan; Manchester; prov. etc.; R. E. mtge., \$700, discharged.

NEW JERSEY.—Wm. E. Leggett; Princeton; meats; chattel mortgage, \$550.

NEW YORK STATE.—Eas & Kirsch; Attica; meats; succeeded by A. W. Timm.—H. W. McDowell; Fishkill on Hudson; meat; succeeded by Isaac Woolsey.—Sandner & Noyes; Gloversville; meats; Chas. Sandner succeeds.

OHIO.—Nulvihall & Rohan; Cincinnati; prov.; dissolved; Nulvihall retiring.—Michael Witz; Cincinnati; fish; canceled R. E. mtge., \$1,780.—Fred Liermann; Dayton; meat, etc.; R. E. mtge., \$600; released.—Adolph Specht; Tippecanoe; meat; assigned.

#### ALBERT A. TAYLOR DEAD

Albert A. Taylor, of Boston, Mass., is dead. The announcement will be exceptionally sad news to the trade throughout New England, where he was deeply and genuinely beloved by every one who had the happiness to know him. He was one of the pioneer butchers of Boston, and one of the few very successful ones. A man of the highest type of character, a typical and worthy descendant of the Puritans, he made strong friends and many of them. Requiescat in pace.

## NEW SHOPS

John H. Brannaman has opened his new meat market in Tremont, O.

C. A. Moore has added a meat market to his grocery and provision business at Lich-town, Pa.

Butcher Zaner will soon open a meat market at Audubon, Ia.

C. F. Gonsel is erecting a new meat market building, corner Green and Market streets, Champagne, Ill.

Charles M. Knapp has opened his new meat and provision store in Goshen, N. Y.

Wm. Conine opens a butcher shop in Windham, N. Y.

T. L. Stoddard opened a new meat market on Railroad street, Savona, N. Y., last week.

Walter Vrooman's Western Co-Operative Association will open a meat department at Kansas City, Mo.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

J. Linton has re-opened the Shockley meat market at Pablo Beach, Fla.

C. E. Lewis has formed a partnership with marketman F. P. Whitmarsh at Denmark, Ia.

John Schaefer has bought C. J. Staggs's meat market at Edgewood, N. J.

E. P. Carlton sold his market at Springfield, Mass. He has moved to Providence, R. I.

John W. Byard now owns the market formerly run by Charles W. Brown (disappeared), at Oneonta, N. Y.

Gilbert Peterson has closed his Sayville, N. Y., meat market and moved to Patchogue, L. I.

Frank Consolly has closed his shop cor. Center and Furman sts., Trenton, N. J. He has retired from business.

## Lambs All In

The Colorado lambs are about all marketed. The trade now looks to the South and Southwest for spring lambs.

## Glimpses of Meat Famine

Many well posted butchers all over the country fear a meat famine if the cattle run does not again set in well to the killing centers. The boxes everywhere are running short and meat cannot be had.

## Opened and Closed Abattoirs

During the Chicago teamsters' strike, when the big concerns could not deliver meats for a few days, every silent old plant about the city started up as "independents." Just as soon as the strike was settled they closed down. Selling beef as a retailer is hard, but killing it at a profit these times is harder. Some of the "outsiders" beyond the city limits went so far as to butcher hogs in old horse plants.

THERE IS ONLY ONE

# PRESERVATIVE

IN USE SINCE 1877



GET THE GENUINE.

PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS. SEND FOR RECEIPT CARD

C: FOR CORNING AND CORNING.  
 D: FOR BOLOGNAS, FRANKFURTERS, ETC.  
 A: FOR FRESH MEATS, PORK SAUSAGES, POLICRY.

AB EXTRA: FOR SMOKED & SPICED SAUSAGE.  
 XXX: FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS ETC.  
 TRIPE: KEEPS FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

IMPORTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

## THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.

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## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## OMAHA

**CATTLE.**—The market for well fattened dry lot beefs has ruled active and stronger this week, while values have shaded lower on the medium and common half fat and grades. The spread in prices has been even more marked on cow stuff, choice grades selling well up to last week's prices, while half fat and grass stock has declined 20 to 40c. Choice cattle are selling at the high point of the year, under a very active demand, while buyers have forced lower prices for anything showing grass. Good to choice stockers and feeders of all weights have ruled about steady but the medium and common grades have suffered a decline of 15 to 25c., and are very slow sale.

**HOGS.**—Receipts have been heavy this week the heaviest of the year with only one exception. The demand, however, has been fully equal to the supply and trade has ruled active with a strong upward trend to values, the advance for the week amounting to 10 to 15c. Quality is the main consideration with buyers, and as hogs are good as a rule the range of prices has been very narrow. Local figures have been on a Chicago basis for the bulk of the hogs, and for this reason the receipts from east of the river have been on the increase but the ease with which the heavy supplies have been cleaned up from day to day shows the strong, healthy undertone to the trade.

**SHEEP.**—The market has been dull with light receipts of indifferent quality as a rule, and prices very generally in last week's notches. Fat stock is scarce and firm, but the half fat and grassy grades have been neglected and weak with very little demand for feeder stock. Corn fed sheep and lambs are about all marketed and the Western grassers are not yet ready to come.

## ST. LOUIS

Market conditions, receipts and purchases for week ending Saturday, June 7, 1902, were as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**—Cattle, 21,752; hogs, 24,270; sheep, 13,378.

**CATTLE.**—The run of native cattle was heavy, including several loads of good cattle, the best of which brought \$7.50. The demand for the good, thick, fat cattle was strong, and prices closed 10 to 15c. higher than the close of last week; medium to pretty good kinds declined 15 to 25c.; common grades of beef steers sold lower than any time during the season, being fully \$1 to \$1.25 lower than the high time. Cow and heifer butcher was in liberal supply; best grades were in good demand and brought strong prices; medium to pretty good kinds showed a decline of about 25c.; common grades were fully 50c. lower. The run of stockers and feeders was light; best grades were strong and active, while common grades ruled about steady. The run of milk cows and calves was heavy, and prices ruled lower on all grades. The bulk of the cows and calves brought \$28 to \$39; extreme range was \$20 to \$48. Veal calves arrived in liberal numbers, but best grades met with a strong inquiry; bulk brought \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; top for the week was \$6.50. The run in the Quarantine division was very heavy; in fact, the heaviest run of the season, and the quality was not as good as last week, more common, grassy kinds arriving. Choice steers closed about the same as last week; medium ones showed a decline of 30 to 40c.; common grades were 40 to 60c. lower. Receipts of cows were light, and prices ruled irregularly lower. Bulls met with a fairly good demand, and prices held about steady. Receipts of calves were liberal, but prices were about steady with the close of last week. However, calves are now about \$2.50 to \$3 per head lower than the extreme high time. The trade at the close of the week was dull and lifeless, with the packers making no effort to buy the common classes of Texas cattle. During the week steers sold in

full range of \$2.50 to \$6; bulk, \$4 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.25; bulk, \$3 to \$3.20; stags and oxen, \$3 to \$5; bulls \$3 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.50 per cwt., and \$5 to \$10 per head; bulk, \$8 to \$9.

**HOGS.**—The week's receipts were liberal, and the market showed a downward tendency, closing 15 to 20c. lower than the close of last week, although the top for the week reached \$7.50. Saturday's trading was done on the following basis: Butchers and good heavies, \$7.10 to \$7.50; light mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.15; heavy pigs, \$6 to \$6.75; light pigs, \$5.25 to \$6; rough heavies, \$6 to \$6.75.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts were fairly liberal, and the market closed 25 to 50c. lower on both sheep and lambs. The following prices prevailed at the close of the week: Best lots of mixed ewes and wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; spring lambs, \$6.50 to \$7; bucks, \$3.50; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co.	5,006	6,624	
Swift & Co.	7,311	10,335	5,558
St. Louis Dressed B'f Co.	2,552	1,879	807
Armour	1,449		
Butchers	856	2,475	1,503
Eastern account		2,479	
S. & S.	56		
Hammond	498		
King & Co.	88		
Dold P. Co.		235	

**CATTLE.**—Native receipts have been light, and the market rules strong as compared with the close of last week. On the Quarantine side, receipts have been very heavy, and the market, compared with the same time, rules about steady on best and from 10 to 25c. lower on all others.

**HOGS.**—Receipts have been fairly liberal so far this week. Bulk to-day sold fully steady with Saturday; best showed an advance of about 5c.; top to-day was \$7.55.

**SHEEP.**—Under very liberal arrivals the market is 25 to 50c. lower than last week.

## ST. JOSEPH

Cattle receipts reached only fair proportions last week, and they included no choice beefs, with medium and grassy grades the rule. The demand was good for the good fat kinds and prices advanced 25 to 40c. at the highest point of the year. The medium kinds gained 10 to 15c., while the commoner grades and grassy offerings were discriminated against and suffered a break of 10 to 15c. Cows and heifers were also lower, the decline amounting to 15 to 25c. for the better class and 35 to 50c. for medium kinds and grassy stock. The stocker and feeder market showed strength on most of the days owing to the good general demand and reduced offerings. The general market closed at the highest notch of the year.

Supplies of hogs were liberal, and while the market ruled somewhat uneven during the week, yet closing prices showed some gain with the early part of the week. The declines were noted on the days of liberal marketing, but packers readily put prices up in case of reduced offerings. The quality generally ruled good to choice with quite a sprinkling of fancy heavies included, while the number of common light mixed grades was light. The range of prices to-day was from \$7 to \$7.55, with the bulk selling at \$7.20 to \$7.45.

Offerings in the sheep department were light, and aside from a string of Texas sheep on Monday, arrivals were wholly native mixed, principally spring lambs and heavy native ewes. There was little marked change in the market from day to day until near the close of the week, when best lambs sold stronger, while common and medium kinds and all classes of sheep showed some weakness. The quality of the week's offering was poor generally, with stock being very "shrinking." Best spring lambs sold up to \$7.50.

## KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week were 30,000; last week, 24,000; same week last year, 31,900. Best steers show moderate advance for the week. High was 7.65 against 7.45 last week. Other grades unevenly lower and market was hesitating, this being transition period from corn-fed to grass cattle. Butcher cows and heifers show a further decline of 30 cents from last week. Stockers and feeders are 40 cents lower, attendance of country buyers light. Best, 4.50 to 5.20. Southern declined first of week, but regained most of it later. Better classes, 4.50 to 6.40. Milkers and springers broke 5.00 to 10.00 a head. Veal calves steady; best, 5.00.

Hog receipts this week were 40,300; last week, 48,500; same week last year, 85,800. This week was the best at this market for a long time. Increased speculation in provisions with light supplies put life in trade. Top hogs outsold Chicago all week at 7.65, top on two days and the highest in ten years. Bulk sold at 7.20 to 7.50, but high prices fail to tempt farmers to deplete farms of growing stock.

Sheep receipts this week were 22,100; last week, 17,300; same week last year, 24,800. Though prices declined demand continues good; poor grass sheep suffering most. Spring lambs top 7.25, closing week 15 lower. Native sheep, 4.00 to 5.25; Texas muttons lost 40 as coming in poor quality.

Hides slow. Sale green salted, 7 cents; horse hides, 3.00; dry butchers', 14½; dry salt, 11; dry glue, 7.

Packers' purchases were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,179	15,056	3,377
Fowler	933	6,825	1,528
Schwarzschild	2,238	3,170	1,856
Swift	5,412	9,777	3,766
Cudahy	3,186	6,519	1,723
Ruddy	420	952	302

## HIDES AND SKINS—Continued

## SUMMARY

The green salted hide market has been quiet, and the only sales of any consequence have been a few cars of May skin, butts sides, ranging in prices from 13 down to 11¼c. We quote city steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13c.; butt brands, 60 lbs. and up, 12 to 12¼c.; side brands, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼c.; city cows, 9½ to 9¾c.; bulls, 9¾c.

## TALLOW, ETC.—Continued

ing the late steadier cost of lard. In other words the product is in most unsatisfactory market condition, and hardly better than 78c. can be quoted for prime.

**CORN OIL.**—There appears no trouble in getting rid of the reduced make this season, notwithstanding surface appearances are not of an animating order. The mills seem to be fairly well sold ahead for this month and a part of July. Confidence prevails over prices, although other fats have recently declined in price. Quoted at about \$6.20 to \$6.30.

## LIVESTOCK AT OMAHA.

Following were the receipts and shipments of livestock at Omaha for May:

	RECEIPTS.		
Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902	50,646	222,246	45,607
1901	71,991	249,813	86,833
From January 1 to May 31:			
1902	317,356	1,089,986	359,158
1901	294,321	1,015,543	467,910
	SHIPMENTS.		
1902	18,498	33,610	7,977
1901	22,615	2,480	18,920
Consumed in South Omaha (May):			
1902	31,724	189,561	36,722
1901	49,468	247,109	67,109
Consumed in South Omaha (5 months):			
1902	220,086	1,013,990	266,029
1901	204,462	1,011,167	338,500



## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

## LIVE STOCK

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, May 28. 18,802	2,102	30,029	19,416	
Thursday, May 29. 9,349	1,466	20,006	8,989	
Friday, May 30. 1,068	308	14,534	2,865	
Saturday, May 31. 113	9	11,209	28	
Monday, June 2. 7,999	295	36,774	11,349	
Tuesday, June 3. 1,331	2,085	17,071	11,607	
Wednesday, June 4. 11,000	1,200	32,000	17,000	

Week thus far. 20,330	3,580	85,845	39,956
Same time last w.k. 45,187	6,194	91,389	42,063
Cor. time 1901. 45,952	3,274	97,532	55,601
Total last week. 55,717	7,977	137,138	53,945
Previous week. 49,111	7,037	158,433	68,723
Cor. week 1901. 60,977	4,974	165,146	71,186
Cor. week 1900. 55,582	4,167	180,090	47,402

Shipments—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, May 28. 3,208	41	5,200	1,414	
Thursday, May 29. 4,727	367	4,211	821	
Friday, May 30. 2,316	135	2,148	...	
Saturday, May 31. 680	41	1,343	280	
Monday, June 2. 2,090	6	6,998	...	
Tuesday, June 3. 680	120	924	285	
Wednesday, June 4. 2,500	40	6,000	1,500	

## Range of Cattle Values

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs. ....	7.00@7.75
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. ....	6.50@7.00
Fair to medium shipping, ex. steers. ....	5.75@6.50
Plain to common beef steers. ....	5.00@5.75
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. ....	4.75@5.40
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs. ....	5.00@5.75
Fair to medium feeders. ....	4.00@4.75
Plain to fair light stockers. ....	3.50@4.50
Bulls, good to choice. ....	4.00@5.50
Bulls, common to medium. ....	3.00@4.00
Good fat cows and heifers. ....	4.75@5.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows. ....	3.75@4.75
Common to good canning cows. ....	2.25@3.00
Veal, calves, common to fancy. ....	5.00@6.50
Corn fed Western steers. ....	6.50@7.50
Fed Texas steers. ....	6.00@6.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers. ....	4.25@5.50

## Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy. ....	2.30@7.45
Selected medium and heavy butchers. ....	7.10@7.25
Good to choice heavy packing. ....	7.15@7.25
Fair to good heavy packing. ....	7.05@7.20
Good to choice heavy mixed. ....	6.90@7.15
Good to choice light mixed. ....	7.05@7.15
Assorted light, 150 to 190 lbs. ....	6.50@6.80
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs. ....	5.75@6.35
Rough, stags and throwouts. ....	4.00@5.00

## Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings. ....	5.50@6.50
Good to choice native wethers. ....	5.25@6.25
Medium to choice mixed natives. ....	5.00@5.50
Good to prime Western muttons. ....	5.50@6.50
Fair to choice fat ewes. ....	3.70@4.50
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders. ....	3.25@4.25
Culls, bucks and tail end lots. ....	2.75@3.25
Plain to choice yearling feeders. ....	5.00@5.25
Lambs, poor to fair. ....	4.50@6.00
Lambs, good to fancy. ....	6.00@7.50

## Packers' Purchases

Armour & Co. ....	33,200
Anglo-American ....	10,300
Boyd & Lunham ....	7,000
Continental Packing Co. ....	8,300
T. J. Lipton & Co. ....	4,500
G. H. Hammond & Co. ....	5,100
Nelson Morris & Co. ....	6,700
Swift & Company ....	27,000
S. & S. ....	3,900
City butchers. ....	6,300
Total ....	112,800

## General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—The strong undertone to the hog market was never more plainly shown than on Monday and Wednesday of this week, when with over 41,000 head on the market each day the liberal offerings were taken at strong and even higher prices; in fact, a new record has been established for the month of June by a load of choice heavy hogs selling at 7.65, the highest price paid in over 20 years.

The larger packers in particular were liberal customers, and with a higher provision market the depressing effect that the liberal supplies would otherwise have had was overcome, and the theory of a serious break for the month of June has about been lost sight of.

The quality of the offerings was exceptionally good and the average weight heavy,

er, which certainly does not indicate any particular shortage in the supply for the near future. The good medium and heavy weight hogs continue to command a premium over the lighter weights, but as the season for hot weather advances we would not be surprised to see some reversal of this condition by the medium weight and light hogs of good quality selling nearer on a par with those that are heavier.

The bulk of the good medium and heavy hogs are now selling at 7.35@7.60, with the mixed grades at 7.20@7.45. As we have stated a good many times lately, the course of the future market depends largely on the receipts, but the good active consumptive demand for hogs and hog products will prevent much if any decline in the near future, and prices may go even higher. The shippers of hogs this week have made good money on their consignments, and the situation generally is in a very healthy condition, and we believe it is safe for all classes of operators to work on the present basis for some time to come.

**CATTLE.**—The conditions prevailing in the cattle market for the past month continue to be repeated. Record-breaking prices are still the rule all along the line, and reached the 8c. mark for some fancy cattle to-day. The industrial disturbances that shook the trade a week ago have spent their force, and the supply now is about what it should be, although still moderate compared with a year ago. More cattle have sold this week from 7.25@7.75 than any time previous, and steers to sell above the 7.25 mark do not have to be extra choice.

The receipts of Texas cattle show some increase, and grass cattle are also making their appearance in greater numbers; and as the best demand, as usual, is for the good to choice dry-fed stock, anything on the grass order is very dull and selling at a considerable discount. The quality of the distillery-fed cattle marketed is exceptionally good and well finished, and present prices have not been exceeded in a number of years, some extra fancy stillers to-day bringing 7.60.

The supply of and demand for stockers and feeders was light, and the general trade ruled steady at last week's prices. The better grades of butcher stock, also was steady, while canners are 15@25c. lower.

Should the receipts of cattle generally continue within bounds, as we confidently anticipate, with the present good demand there is no reason why the market should not be well maintained, especially on the better grades of well finished beef cattle; but we cannot refrain from sounding a note of warning at this time, as the top must be reached some time in the near future, although there is nothing in the situation at present that would indicate a break in the market. Of course, when the range cattle commence to run freely, the market is bound to rule some lower, especially on the class of steers that are not well finished, but that time is at least a few weeks off, and in the meantime the market conditions are good and the prospect favorable.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs this week are somewhat heavier than last, and the market for sheep generally declined 25c. per hundred, while the ewes are 35c. lower. Spring lambs and also choice clipped lambs ruled steady, prices about the same as those current at the close of last week. We look for more liberal receipts of grass range sheep from now on, and can see nothing in the situation that would prevent a somewhat lower range of prices. The receipts are bound to be heavy, and, as a rule, the first grass sheep and lambs do not kill out very well, and we would not be surprised to see a somewhat lower market in the near future.

## Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Green and sweet pickled meats show some advance over last quotations. Packers re-

port a good trade and look for higher prices.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10-12 ave., nom. 11½@11½c.; do, 12-14 ave., nom. 11½@11½c.; do, 14-16 ave., nom. 11½@11½c.; do, 18-20 ave., nom. 11½@11½c.; green picnics, 5-6 ave., nom. 8½@8½c.; do, 6-8 ave., nom. 8½@8½c.; do, 8-10 ave., nom. 8½@8½c.; green N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 ave., nom. 8½@8½c.; green skinned hams, 16-18 ave., nom. 12¼c.; do, 18-20 ave., nom. 12¼@12¼c.; green clear bellies, 6-8 ave., nom. 12½@12½c.; do, 8-10 ave., nom. 11¼@11¼c.; do, 10-12 ave., nom. 10½@10½c.

## PROVISIONS IN ST. JOSEPH

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in St. Joseph at the close of business, May 31, as reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	May 31, '02.	May 31, '01.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1901, bbls. ....	.....	.....
Mess pork (old), made before Oct. 1, '01, bbls. ....	.....	.....
Irregular mess pork, bbls. ....	.....	.....
Other kind of barreled pork, bbls. ....	943	99
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '01, tierces 2,392	2,006	
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, '00, to Oct. 1, '01, tierces. ....	.....	.....
P. S. Lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '00, tierces. ....	603	1,221
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '01, lbs. ....	1,919,077	5,508,078
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '01, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	1,166,108	3,364,658
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '01, lbs. ....	1,111,660	2,015,240
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '01, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	715,719	269,845
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....	693,550	1,321,404
Sweet pickled hams, lbs. ....	7,620,745	8,790,190
Sweet pick'd should'rs, lbs. ....	403,970	527,940
Dry salted bellies, lbs. ....	1,558,671	3,180,629
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. ....	3,911,169	3,936,660
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs. ....	1,467,448	1,417,035
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	664,194	256,535
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. ....	2,028,343	1,585,363
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	4,053,969	2,968,356

## LIVE HOGS.

Received ....	162,640	185,038
Shipped ....	13,380	114
Driven out ....	149,421	184,895
Average weight, lbs. ....	222	228

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

700,725. Food-Cutter. John A. Bone, Maygers, Ore. Filed May 29, 1901. Serial No. 62,311.

700,775. Combined Churn and Butter-Worker. Thos. J. Howe, Owtonna, Minn. Filed November 1, 1901. Serial No. 80,728.

700,787. Liquid-Soap Container. Lewis G. Langstaff, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed April 25, 1901. Serial No. 57,480.

700,858. Air Purifying and Cooling Appa-

ratus. Richard H. Thomas, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 18, 1901. Serial No. 56,507.

700,850. Air Purifying and Cooling Apparatus. Richard H. Thomas, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 21, 1901. Serial No. 61,280.

700,860. Vacuum Apparatus for Boiling Brine. Gerhard N. Vis, Schweizerhalle, Switzerland. Filed July 13, 1900. Serial No. 23,493.

700,890. Can-End-Soldering Machine. Henry C. Black, Oakland, Cal. Filed June 14, 1901. Serial No. 64,547.

700,891. Can-Testing Apparatus. Henry C. Black, Oakland, Cal. Filed November 20, 1901. Serial No. 83,009.

700,919. Computing-Scale. Austin B. Hayden, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Computing Scale Company of America, a corporation of New Jersey. Filed September 8, 1899. Serial No. 729,876.

700,920. Computing-Scale. Austin B. Hayden, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Computing Scale Company of America, a corporation of New Jersey. Filed April 6, 1901. Serial No. 54,667.

701,021. Can-Capping Machine. Michael Doyle, Rochester, and Frank Gebbie, St. Johnsville, N. Y. Filed June 21, 1901. Serial No. 65,390.

701,037. Condiment. Theron L. Healy, Battle Creek, Mich. Filed December 21, 1901. Serial No. 86,745.

701,080. Machine for Treating Hides or Skins. Franklin J. Perkins, Woburn, Mass., assignor to Vaughn Machine Company, Boston, Mass.; a corporation of West Virginia. Filed March 7, 1902. Serial No. 97,099.

701,113. Soap-Press. William S. Watson, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Joseph Fels and Samuel S. Fels, trading as Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 14, 1901. Serial No. 85,935.

#### TRADE MARK

38,339. Beef Extracts, Bouillon and Beef Tea. The Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., and South Omaha, Neb. Filed January 3, 1902. The word "Rexsoma." Used since October, 1901.

#### LINCOLN YARDS SOLD

W. J. C. Kenyon, of Omaha, purchased the entire property of the Lincoln Packing Company, at West Lincoln. The sale includes two well equipped packing houses and several hundred acres of feed yard. Mr. Kenyon says he made the purchase individually.

"I expect to take immediate possession," said Mr. Kenyon, "but for some time at least I will not operate the packing house. The stockyards will be improved and enlarged. Upward of 3,000 acres will be used, a large portion of which will be for sheep grazing."

Mr. Kenyon says the Omaha Stockyards Company, of which he is manager, has no interest in the purchase. He bought the property and will operate it himself. It is understood that arrangements have been completed and are a part of the transaction for the purchase of a tract of 500 acres of saline land near the packing houses. This land is, or was, the property of the state, but has not been used in recent years. The Lincoln Packing Company ceased operation of its plant about three years ago, but has continued to offer facilities for stock feeding. Under the new ownership the yards will be improved

### CHICAGO

#### Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.25	10.25	10.22½	10.22½
Sept	10.27½	10.27½	10.25	10.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.17½	10.17½	10.15	10.15
Sept	10.10	10.10	10.02½	10.02½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.40	17.47½	17.35	17.40
Sept	17.50	17.50	17.40	17.40

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.27½	10.37½	10.27½	10.32½
Sept	10.30	10.40	10.30	10.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.20	10.40	10.20	10.37½
Sept	10.10	10.25	10.10	10.22½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.50	17.60	17.47½	17.50
Sept	17.50	17.62½	17.52½	17.60

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.32½	10.35	10.32½	10.35
Sept	10.32½	10.40	10.32½	10.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.40	10.75	10.37½	10.75
Sept	10.20	10.37½	10.20	10.37½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.47½	17.72½	17.47½	17.72½
Sept	17.55	17.80	17.55	17.80

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.35	10.37½	10.30	10.30
Sept	10.37½	10.40	10.35	10.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.70	10.70	10.37½	10.37½
Sept	10.35	10.35	10.22½	10.25
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.70	17.80	17.65	17.70
Sept	17.75	17.90	17.75	17.77½

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.30	10.35	10.27½	10.30
Sept	10.35	10.40	10.32½	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.37½	10.55	10.37½	10.45
Sept	10.25	10.32½	10.25	10.25
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.67½	17.75	17.57½	17.60
Sept	17.77½	17.85	17.67½	17.70

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.30	10.32½	10.30	10.30
Sept	10.32½	10.37½	10.32½	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.55	10.55	10.47½	10.47½
Sept	10.30	10.35	10.30	10.32½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.67½	17.67½	17.60	17.60
Sept	17.75	17.77½	17.70	17.72½

and enlarged from time to time, but thus far no definite plans have been made for the opening of the packing house plant.

#### INTERNATIONAL HIDE DISINFECTION

Berlin, June 12.—It is said in Munich that the United States and Germany are about to appoint a joint commission of bacteriologists who will endeavor to discover a cheaper and more simple method of disinfecting hides.

The United States Consul at Munich, James H. Worman, has reported to the State Department at Washington that the present great decrease in the exportation of hides from Bavaria to the United States is due to expensive disinfection.

The superior tanning processes used in the United States permit German dealers to send their hides to the United States and reimport them tanned cheaper than they can be tanned in Germany.

#### CORNER, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case	18.25

#### BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.55
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

#### EXTRACT OF BEEF

	Per doz.
<b>Solid</b>	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.
<b>Fluids</b>	
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	Superior. \$3.00
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	Clarified. \$3.10
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	7.30
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.	12.75
	1.00

#### BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef	\$16.00
Plate beef	15.00
Extra mess beef	15.00
Prime mess beef	15.00
Beef hams	21.00

#### DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets	14
Insides	15¼
Outsides	13¼
Knuckles	15½
Reg. clogs	11¾

#### SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams	12-14 av. a 13¼
Skinned hams	16-18 av. a 14
Shoulders	a 10
Picnics	6-8 av. a 10
Breakfast bacon	a 15¼

#### PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	a 98¼
Hocks	a 54¼
Dry salt spare ribs	8 a 54¼
Pork Tenderloins	a 119¼
Spare ribs	5¼ a 6
Trimming	a 67¼
Boston butts	a 94¼
Cheek meat	5 a
Leaf lard	109¼ a
Skinned shoulders	a 9

#### BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	F. O. B., Kansas City.
No. 1	14 No. 1
No. 2	16 No. 2
No. 3	19 No. 3
No. 4	20 No. 4

#### CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4¼ a 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	109¼ a 119¼
Sugar	7¼ a 8
Pure open kettle	a 35¼
White clarified	a 4¼
Plantation granulated	4 a 4¼
Yellow clarified	a 49¼
<b>Salt</b>	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.30
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	2.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton	2.40
Casing salt in bbls., 220 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.25

#### SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	a 57
Beef bungs, each	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt	a 45
Hog bungs	a 10
Medium, each	a 44¼
Small, each	a 19¼
Sheep casings, per bundle	a 62¼



## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 9.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,770	2,897	32,047	5,327	328
Sixtieth St.....	1,548	100	9,805	2,199	14,512
Fortieth St.....	3,008	41	415	1,020	3,175
West Sh. R.R.....	2,254	...	...	...	...
Lehigh Valley.....	...	...	...	...	...
Scattering.....	80	37	...	...	...

Totals.....	9,584	207	12,791	35,718	23,342
Totals.....	10,138	195	13,462	31,905	24,146

## WEEKLY EXPORTS, TO JUNE 9.

	Live cattle.	sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., ss. Nomadic.....	2,740	...	...
Morris Beef Co., ss. Majestic.....	1,200	...	...
Morris Beef Co., ss. Georgian.....	179	...	...
Morris Beef Co., ss. Lucania.....	1,900	...	...
Swift Beef Co., ss. Majestic.....	1,300	...	...
Swift Beef Co., ss. Georgian.....	367	...	...
Swift Beef Co., ss. Minnehaha.....	1,250	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, ss. Nomadic.....	375	1,020	...
J. Shamberg & Son, ss. Minnehaha.....	335	...	...
Schwartzchild & Sulz, ss. Nomadic.....	375	...	...
Schwartzchild & Sulz, ss. Minnehaha.....	335	...	...
Schwartzchild & Sulz, ss. St. Paul.....	1,300	...	...
E. A. Blackshire, ss. British King.....	220	...	...
W. A. Sherman, ss. Buffalo.....	100	...	...
G. H. Hammond Co., ss. Georgian.....	1,700	...	...
Miscellaneous, ss. Trinidad.....	9	75	150
L. S. Dillenback, ss. Uller.....	105	...	...
D. G. Culver, ss. Antilla.....	8	...	...

Total exports.....	2,303	1,200	15,990
Total exports last week.....	1,954	1,114	13,280
Boston exports this week.....	2,157	800	3,403
Philadelphia exports this week.....	984	...	350
Montreal exports this week.....	2,218	1,050	...
To London.....	1,947	...	4,450
To Liverpool.....	4,354	2,486	13,843
To Glasgow.....	302	413	...
To Bristol.....	300	...	...
To Manchester.....	422	...	...
To Hull.....	100	...	...
To Newcastle.....	220	...	...
To Southampton.....	...	...	1,300
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	17	180	150
Total to all parts.....	7,002	3,059	19,743
Totals to all parts last week.....	7,745	4,752	24,080

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.85 @ \$7.45
Medium to fair native steers.....	6.10 @ 6.80
Common to ordinary native steers.....	5.10 @ 6.00
Oxen and stags.....	3.50 @ 6.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.50 @ 5.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.50 @ 6.00

## LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Grassers.....	@ 5.00
Buttermilks.....	@ 5.00

## LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	7.40 @ 7.50
Hogs, medium.....	7.35 @ 7.45
Hogs, light to medium.....	7.40 @ 7.50
Pigs.....	7.50 @ 7.60
Broughs.....	6.40 @ 6.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, best.....	8.50 @
Spring lambs, medium to fair.....	7.50 @
Spring lambs, culs.....	5.70 @ 6.00
Export sheep, clipped.....	6.00 @
Bucks, clipped.....	2.50 @ 2.50
Medium sheep, clipped.....	4.00 @ 4.50

## DRESSED BEEF

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Choice native, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	9 @ 10 1/4

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 11 1/4
Choice native, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Native, com. to fair.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Common to fair heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Choice cows.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	7 @ 7 1/4

## DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@ 12 1/4
Veals, good to choice.....	11 @ 12
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Calves, country dressed, common to medium.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring Lambs, choice.....	@ 1r
Spring Lambs, medium to good.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Spring Lambs, common to fair.....	10 @ 12
Spring Lambs, culs.....	@ 9
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, good.....	9 @ 9
Sheep, fair to medium.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Sheep, Culs.....	6 @ 7

## DRESSED POULTRY

## ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....	14 @
Turkeys—Western young toms average best.....	13 @
Turkeys—Poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Chickens, Penn broilers, large, per lb.....	35 @ 37
Penn Broilers, small, per lb.....	20 @ 25
Chickens, Philadelphia broilers, fancy large.....	35 @ 37
Chickens, Phila. broilers, mixed sizes.....	30 @ 34
Baltimore Broilers, large.....	31 @ 33
Baltimore Broilers, small.....	27 @ 30
Chickens, Western broilers, dry picked.....	25 @ 28
Chickens, Western broilers, per doz.....	20 @ 25
Southern Broilers, small.....	27 @ 18
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best.....	@ 13
Fowls, Dry, Western, scalded, avge. best.....	@ 13
Fowls, Southwestern.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	10 @ 12
Old Roosters, per lb.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Spring Ducks, Eastern & L. I., per lb.....	15 @
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.00 @
Squabs, dar., per doz.....	@ 1.50

## FROZEN

Turkeys—No 1, young hens.....	19 @ 20
Turkeys—Young toms.....	19 @ 20
Turkeys—No 2.....	13 @ 15
Capons, fancy, large.....	18 @ 19
Chickens—Large, soft-coated, fancy.....	16 @ 17
Chickens—Average, No. 1.....	11 @ 12
Chickens—No. 2.....	7 @ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1.....	18 @ 19
Broilers—Scalded.....	16 @ 17
Fowls—No. 1.....	@ 12 1/4
Fowls—No. 2.....	8 @ 9
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1.....	10 @ 11

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/4 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneloss.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 12 1/4
Dried beef steaks.....	12 @ 12
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 10
Pickled bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 13
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4

## LIVE POULTRY

Broilers 3 1/4 to 4 lbs per pair, per lb.....	21 @ 23
Broilers 2 1/4 to 3 lbs per pair, per lb.....	17 @ 20
Broilers, small, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 14
Roosters, old per lb.....	@ 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Duc. s. Southern & southwestern per pair.....	@ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.40
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.....	75 @ 25
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	35 @ 50

## FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	9 @ 10
Cod, heads on, market.....	5 @ 6
Hallbut, gray.....	11 @ 12 1/4
White Hallbut.....	13 @ 15
Bluenish, live.....	8 1/4 @ 7
Eels, skin on.....	8 @ 10
Eels, skinned.....	8 @ 10
Lobsters, large.....	18 @ 19
Lobsters, medium.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	@ 25
Fresh Medium Mackerel.....	14 @ 15
Mackerel Bloaters.....	16 @ 18
Haddock.....	4 @ 6
Flounders large.....	3 @ 4
Bolling Bass.....	15 @ 20
Pan Bass.....	@ 14
Eastern sea bass, live.....	8 @ 10
Eastern Salmon, small.....	20 @ 22
Eastern Salmon, large.....	18 @ 20
Native King Fish.....	18 @ 20
Delaware Roe, Shad.....	50 @ 60
Delaware Buck, Shad.....	50 @ 60
Porgies.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Butterfish.....	@ 5
Fluke.....	3 @ 4
Weakfish.....	5 @ 6
Sheep-head.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Brook Trout.....	14 @ 15
Green Turtle.....	40 @ 50
Frogs legs large.....	20 @ 25
Frogs legs small.....	20 @ 25
Soft Crabs, large, per doz.....	75 @ 1.00
Soft Crabs, med.....	40 @ 50

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 7c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	55c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece

Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Roils, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	10c to 12c a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

## BONES, HOOFB, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$290. @ 290.

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
Blind Ribby sheep.....	\$3.25 @ 3.00
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls lambs.....	60 @ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	@ 24
sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 44
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb., F.O.B.....	45 1/4
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	45 1/4
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middies, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	59 1/4
Beef, middies, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	9 @ 12
Beef, middies, per lb.....	6 @ 25
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	3 @
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @

## SALTPETRE

Crude.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1.....	13
1.....	12
1.....	11 1/4
1.....	10
1.....	9
1.....	21
1.....	17
1.....	16
1.....	15
1.....	8

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/4	12 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white.....	23	23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	...
Allspice.....	7 1/4	10
Coriander.....	3 1/4	5
Mace.....	42	45

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	12
Oil cake.....	7/	6c.	11
Bacon.....	10/	15/	12
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	12
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large seed  
ers berth terms, June 1/7 1/4 Cork for  
June 2/1 1/4 @ 5/4.

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	per lb. .13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	each 1.53
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.....	piece 1.00
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs and up.....	piece 1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.05
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.00
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.05
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded kips.....	piece .20
Branded skins.....	piece .50



### THE FERTILIZER MARKET BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	a	19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	\$2.50	a	23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	2.00	a	2.25
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a	13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.30	a	2.35
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine ground.....	2.35	a	2.45
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a	20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a	17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a	15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a	15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a	7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	22.00	a	22.80
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.50	a	12.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30	a	2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.17½	a	....
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.20	a	....
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	a	....
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a	7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a	4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	a	4.50

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	a	\$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a	10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a	7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	a	1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	a	1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a	1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 50 per cent.).....	2.05½	a	2.10½
Sylvinit, 25 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	39	a	40

### LARDS IN NEW YORK

Western steam, 10.65; city steam, 10.15@10.30; compound, 8.75@9.00; refined, Continental, 10.85; do, South America, tcs., 11.50; do, kegs, 12.70.

### HOG MARKETS—JUNE 13.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 28,000; active; 5c. higher; \$6.95@7.65.  
OMAHA.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; \$7@7.50.  
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; opened higher; \$7.10@7.65.  
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 3,000; steady; \$6.90@7.60.  
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; steady; steady; \$6.65@7.60.  
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 30 cars; strong; \$7@7.60.  
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; stronger; \$7.15@7.50.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, June 13.—Closing—Beef dull; extra India mess, 96s. 9d. Pork steady; prime mess Western, 76s. Hams firm; short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s. 6d. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 55s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 55s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 56s.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 55s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16

to 20 lbs., 55s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 42s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces firm, 52s. 6d.; American refined in pails steady, 52s. Butter nominal. Cheese steady; American finest white, old, 56s.; do, new, 50s.; American finest colored, old, 59s.; do, new, 51s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 29s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits strong, 36s. 9d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1½ d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7d. Linseed oil steady, 33s. 3d.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

There has been hardly any oleo business in the Rotterdam market during the week under review; price of oleo is unchanged, but business has been extremely quiet.

The domestic churners are busy making butterine, which pays two cents tax if made before July 1; after that date it will be ten cents if colored.

Neutral lard business is extremely quiet, although the lard market has been very strong; butter oil also quiet, without change in price.

### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

The ammoniate market remains unchanged; the conditions being so much like that reported in our letter of June 5 that we have no change to suggest either as to relative positions of buyers and sellers on future business, or quotations for nearby shipments.

### WEBBER'S PICNIC

The announcement that the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society will give its annual picnic recalls to many minds a day of great pleasure—last year, another the year before that and so on back in an unbroken record to the time when the society was organized. It is now announced that the one this year will be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park on July 9. A fine program for the occasion has been arranged. At 2 p. m. a first-class vaudeville performance will commence; at 5 p. m. there will be a barbecue; at 8 p. m. a dance for lovers of the terpsichorean. An innovation will be the award of a fine upright piano to the lucky patron entering the gates between 2 and 7 p. m. The identity of the fortunate individual will be determined by a drawing at ten o'clock.

The capable committee in charge of the event this year is as follows: P. J. Gately, Van Webber, F. A. Kassebohm, J. Berrian, T. J. Metz, J. Gilligan and H. B. Shipman.

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